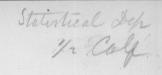
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1899. QUEENSLAND.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL ON AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL STATISTICS FOR 1898.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command.

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY, HOME SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics of the Colony for the past year, which I have endeavoured to make as comprehensive and complete as possible. All the different interests have been treated separately, and the fullest information afforded respecting each one that has been obtainable.

LIVE STOCK.

In laying before you my returns of live stock, I have the honour to invite your attention to the difficulties encountered by the failure of owners of stock to lodge their returns within reasonable time.

The second section of "The Stock Returns Act of 1893" requires owners to furnish returns on the 1st January, or within one month thereafter, but, as a fact, many returns are not sent in before March or April, and some only furnished after repeated applications during the present month. These, in many instances, are not persons who own a few head, but I regret to say that many persons in charge of stations are offenders. of stations are offenders.

The omissions of some station returns would seriously affect the reliability of the figures and render the tables valueless.

I think the proper officers should exercise their powers under the Act with greater promptitude, so as to get the returns in earlier and enable me to lay the figures before you sooner after the close of the year than at present.

The numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the Colony on the 31st December, 1898, are shown in the Table A as under, which also gives the figures for 1897 and the increases and decreases under each head :-

Year.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1897 1898	479,280 480,469	6,089,013 5,571,292	17,797,883 17,552,608	110,855 127,081
Numerical Increase in 1898	1,189	517,721	 245,275	16,226
Centesimal Increase in 1898 Centesimal Decrease in 1898	0.25	9.29	1.40	12.77

Full particulars as to the number of each kind of live stock in the several petty sessions districts of the Colony are given in Tables Nos. I., II., and III. in the Appendix.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that, whilst horses and pigs have increased, a considerable decrease has taken place in the numbers of cattle and sheep. The decrease in cattle is over 500,000, or 9.29 per cent., and that of sheep a little short of 250,000, or 1.40 per cent.

Horses have increased 0.25 per cent., whilst pigs have increased 12.77 per cent.

There have been several cargoes of horses sent to India, and, as the shippers continue in the trade,

it is to be presumed that it is profitable. At the same time the numbers so sent—viz., 463 head—are an insignificant factor in the total number in the Colony.

With regard to pigs, the year 1896 returned a decrease of 3:29, whilst the year 1897 showed an increase of 13:77 per cent., and the past year (1898) a further increase of 12:77 per cent. It is quite evident from these figures that the pig has become an animal of profit, and that greater attention is paid to its breeding and feeding of late them in the rest. to its breeding and feeding of late than in the past. The number of bacon factories that have come into existence of late has formed a safe and profitable outlet for the pig, of which farmers have not been slow to avail themselves. The number of pigs now shown—viz., 127,081—is the largest ever returned, the nearest approach being the year 1891 with 122,672.

C. A. 49-1899.

There were 85,510 pigs slaughtered for preservation as food, apart from those killed for local use, and these produced 6,973,007 lb. of bacon and ham.

In the year 1894 the number of horned cattle in the Colony was returned at 7,012,997, being the greatest number ever shown. Since that year there has been a steady decline in numbers, the past year showing only 5,571,292, or a decrease of nearly 1,500,000 in five years.

With respect to sheep, the greatest number returned was in 1892, when 21,708,310 was the number given; there was a decrease on this number of over 3,000,000 in the figures for 1893, but 1894, 1895, and 1896 recovered a portion of this loss. The years 1896, 1897, and 1898 show a steady decline, the numbers for the latter year being 17,552,608, or a decrease of upwards of 4,000,000 since 1892.

The following statement shows the numbers of each of these classes of animals for the past ten

SHOWING the NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, in the Colony of Queensland-Return for Ten Years.

	Year.		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1889	 	 	352,364	4,872,416	14,470,095	80,730
1890	 	 	365,812	5,558,264	18,007,234	96,836
1891	 	 	399,364	6,192,759	20,289,633	122,672
1892	 	 	422,769	6,591,416	21,708,310	116,930
1893	 	 	429,734	6,693,200	18,697,015	68,086
1894			444,109	7.012,997	19,587,691	89,677
1895	 	 	468,743	6,822,401	19,856,959	100,747
1896	 	 	452.207	6,507,377	19,593,696	97,434
1897	 	 	479,280	6.089.013	17,797,883	110,855
1898	 	 	480,469	5,571,292	17,552,608	127,081

The centesimal increase and decrease is shown in the subjoined table for the past ten years:—

				A	b.		1
Year.			Horses.		Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1889		 	8.61		4.67	 7.64	 17.01
1890		 	3.82	1.70	14.08	 24.44	 19.95
1891			9.20		11.42	 12.67	 26.67
1892			5.86		6.44	 6.99	 -4.68
1893			1.65	000	1.54	 -13.87	 - 41.77
1894		 	3.35		4.78	 4.76	 31.71
1895			5.55		-2.72	 1.37	 12.34
1896			- 3.53		— 4·63	 -1.33	 -3.29
1897			5.99		-6.43	 -9.17	 13.77
1898			0.25		9.29	 -1.40	 12.77
1000	•••			— D	ecrease.		

The reduction in the number of cattle for the past year, amounting as it does to nearly 10 per cent. (9.29) of the whole, is a very serious one, and points to a very bad season having been experienced. Of course, the greater number of meat preserving, freezing, and extract works in operation means that a much larger proportion of the cattle are killed profitably than when their only markets were for home consumption or sale to other colonies. By the excess of exports over imports, however, this Colony has apparently sold 180,781 more cattle than it has received, which fact must not be lost sight of in estimating losses from death

The ticks and diseases which they convey are responsible for great losses. Last year the losses brought about by these pests were principally confined to the Northern division of the Colony, but at the present time the ticks may be said to be distributed over the greater part of the coastal districts of the entire Colony, although there are portions of the West they have not yet invaded. It may be that inoculation will enable the cattle-owners of the Southern district to escape the severe losses sustained by their Northern brethren, and it is to be hoped that all cattle-owners will avail themselves of this means of avoiding sufferings to their animals and losses to themselves.

With respect to sheep, the centesimal decrease is only 1.40 against 9.17 for 1897, so that if the western country is favoured with a few good seasons, the returns should show increasing instead of

decreasing numbers. With the increasing number of bores being put down in the western portion of this Colony, droughts should be less disastrous in their effects to animal life, and probably the result of the largely increased number of grazing farms and smaller holdings will be that the sizes of the flocks will be more manageable, and that some of the surplus natural herbage and grasses produced in good seasons may be conserved for the use of the animals in times of scarcity, and enable them to survive a drought.

With an increased price of wool comes a better value of the animal, which it will pay to incur

some expense to keep alive.

With smaller flocks comes a greater possibility of feeding and watering them so as to carry them through hard times.

A table has been prepared showing the numbers of each kind of stock in each of the three divisions of the Colony, contrasting the past with the previous year, and showing the numerical and centesimal increases and decreases in each division.

In horses the increase was greatest in the Northern division, being 3,728 in numbers, and 3.14 centesimal increase; the Southern shows 747, or a centesimal increase of 0.33 per cent.; whilst the Central shows a decrease of 3,286, or 2.49 centesimal decrease.

In cattle all three divisions show decreases, the greatest being the Northern with 11.01 centesimal decrease, followed by the Central with 8.18, and the Southern with 6.78.

In sheep there has been in the Northern division a numerical increase of 73,145, or a centesimal increase of 4·10, whilst the Southern shows a decrease of 297,604 or 3·94 centesimally, and the Central a numerical decrease of 20,816 or 0·25 centesimally. The losses are largely due to the severe drought experienced in the South-western portion of this Colony, but some of the sheep from the South have doubtless been used in the North for stocking country previously used for cattle.

Ac.											
Division.	Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.						
SOUTHERN	1897 1898	228,512 229,259	2,405,099 2,241,946	7,559,023 7,261,419	87,810 103,256						
Numerical Increase in 1898 Numerical Decrease in 1898 Centesimal Increase in 1898 Centesimal Decrease in 1898		747 0·33	163,153 6·78	297,604 3·94	15,446 17·59						
CENTRAL	1897 1898	132,155 128,869	1,801,858 1,654,469	8,454,194 8,433,378	9,609 10,017						
Numerical Increase in 1898 Numerical Decrease in 1898 Centesimal Increase in 1898 Centesimal Decrease in 1898		3,286 2·49	147,389 8·18	20,816	408 4·25						
NORTHERN	1897 1898	118,613 122,341	1,882,056 1,674,877	1,784,666 1,857,811	13,436 13,808						
Numerical Increase in 1898 Numerical Decrease in 1898 Centesimal Increase in 1898 Centesimal Decrease in 1898		3,728 3·14	207,179	73,145 4·10 	372 2·77						

The numbers of sheep and cattle returned from each Petty Sessions District in the Colony, and contrasting the years 1897 and 1898 with the increases and decreases shown for each district, is given fully in Tables IV., V., and VI. in the Appendix, the figures for the three divisions of the Colony being shown separately.

From these tables it will be seen that 30 districts in the Southern division showed increases of cattle, and 28 districts increases of sheep; 28 districts showed decreases of cattle, and 30 decreases of sheep, the net results for the Southern division being a net decrease of cattle = 163,153 head, and in sheep a decrease of 297,604 head.

For the Central division 4 districts showed increases of cattle and 10 of sheep, whilst 16 districts showed decreases of cattle and 10 of sheep. The net decreases for the division were—cattle, 147,389; sheep, 20,816.

For the Northern division 12 districts showed increases of cattle and 8 of sheep, whilst 13 districts showed decreases of cattle and 11 of sheep; the net results for this division were that cattle showed a decrease of 207,179, and sheep an increase of 73,145.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

A table appears below showing the numbers of cattle and sheep imported and exported during the past ten years, which shows that the number of cattle imported last year was greater than in any previous year of the decade, exceeding 1897 by 670 head. The number of live cattle exported in 1898 exceeded 1897 by 18,319 head.

In live sheep the number imported was 158,843 in 1898 against 289,768 in 1897, whilst live sheep were exported in 1898 to the number of 641,177 against 1,114,270 for 1897, so that the trade in sheep, both inwards and outwards, had fallen to nearly one-half.

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				60/C514/64									
Year.							Horned	Cattle.	She	Sheep.			
							Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.			
1889							1,867	175 117	999.960	311,583			
1890			10110	05			3,684	175,117 $494,944$	222,369 386,625	472,282			
1891							3,535	210,240	281,670	513,201			
1892							6,923	130,989	463,323	421,318			
1893							7,003	183,663	223,655	1,016,945			
1894							2,286	135,858	156,596	430,646			
1895							5,590	80,620	186,007	295,032			
1896							10,127	272,622	94,620	899,720			
1897							13,197	176,329	289,768	1,114,270			
1898	'				,		13,867	194,648	158,843	641,177			

SIZES OF HERDS.

In relation to the above, the numbers for 1898, both of owners and stock, approximate very closely to the figures of 1897.

In order to obtain the greatest possible accuracy, "The Stock Returns Act of 1893" requires every owner of stock to make a return, so that a very great number of persons who only own one or two head are included in the total. This accounts for the large number of owners of under 100 head. In this class 21,635 persons own 442,862 head, or 20 head each. This is a slight increase on 1897, when 20,867 persons owned 428,284 head.

In the next class, owners of 101 to 300 head in 1898 numbered 1,272 persons owning 225,325, or 177 each, as against 1,271 persons owning 223,397 head for 1897.

Amongst owners of 301 head of cattle and upwards, we have in 1898 1,337 persons owning 4,903,105

head of cattle, or 3,667 each, against 1,304 persons owning 5,437,332 head for 1897.

It will be seen that four districts—Banana, Cape River, Etheridge, and Gladstone—have been omitted from the list for the past year, as these districts do not contain 100,000 head of cattle, although in 1897 they all returned from 100,611 to 119,741. The cattle in these districts, therefore, are included in the line "All Other Districts." No districts previously included amongst "All Other" have this year increased in numbers of cattle sufficiently to entitle them to take their places as separate districts.

A diminution in the numbers of cattle in one district may and does sometimes occur by the cattle being included with those of an adjoining run and returned as in the adjoining district, and some

of the numbers apparently lost by one district may be and are merely transferred to another.

Compared with 1897, there are eight districts in which the number of owners of upwards of 300 head of cattle has increased—viz.: Bowen, 28 to 32; Charters Towers, 26 to 29; Gayndah, 23 to 28; Mitchell, 30 to 31; Norman, 22 to 26; St. Lawrence, 30 to 32; Springsure, 33 to 35; and Thargomindah, 26 to 27; but in all these cases, except Mitchell and Norman, the number of cattle held by owners in this class has diminished.

In 1897 the average number held by each owner of over 300 head was 4,169 head of cattle, but in 1898, whilst the number of owners had only increased by 33, the average for each had fallen to 3,667

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Petty Sessions District.	Owners.	1 to 100.	Owners.	101 to 300.	Owners.	301 and upwards.	Total Owners.	Total Cattle.
Alpha	59	1,822	10	1,901	13	103,036	82 30	106,759 203,766
Boulia	7	307	,.,		23	203,459		101,182
Bowen	128	2,607	14	2,431	32	96,144	174	
Burke	11	330			. 17	137,584	28	137,914
Charters Towers	320	6,913	41	8,126	29	103,386	390	118,425
Clermont	173	5,505	26	4,787	38	151,915	237	162,207
Cloncurry	18	593	10	1,669	20	276,657	48	278,919
ayndah	132	2,828	9	1,721	28	142,288	169	146,837
Iughenden	98	2,567	8	1,576	33	246,872	139	241,015
Toolrory	683	7,292	21	3,616	-34	120,472	738	131,380
Titaball	108	1,874	5	810	31	104,691	144	107,375
Towns	9	130	5	1,046	26	246,682	40	247,858
)1-1	588	14,558	73	12,643	81	162,065	742	189,266
4 T	39	1,255	4	595	32	131,807	75	133,657
	107	2,896	14	2,743	35	139,879	156	145,518
pringsure	61	1,091	7	1,482	25	134,000	93	136,573
hargomindah	23	733	5	791	27	252,372	55	253,896
Windowsk	20	920	2	300	20	153,103	42	154,323
	43	1,258	6	1,060	15	120,497	64	122,815
Vinton			1,012	178,028	778	1,876,196	20,798	2,441,607
all other Districts	19,008	387,383	1,012			2,0,0,200		0.002.2009
Totals	21,635	442,862	1,272	225,325	1,337	4,903,105	24,244	5,571,292

A table has been prepared showing the number of each class of animal to the square mile and per capita of the population for each division of the Colony, and is given below.

The figures do not show any very material difference from those of 1897, there being a reduction

in all divisions without exception.

In reducing horses and cattle to sheep, one of each of the two former have been taken to equal ten sheep.

	Southern	Division.	Central	Division.	Northern	Division.	Colony.	
ground and ground	Square Mile.	Per Capita of Population.	Square Mile.	Per Capita of Population.	Square Mile.	Per Capita of Population.	Square Mile.	Per Capita of Population.
Horses Sheep	1·10 10·71 34·70	0.67 6.58 21.32	0.62 7.92 40.35	2·18 27·92 142·30	0·49 6·69 7·42	1·24 16·99 18·84	0·72 8·33 26·26	0.96 11.18 35.21
All kinds in terms of Sheep Pigs	152.77	93.86	125.69	443·22 0·17	79.24	201·10 0·14	116.79	156·61 0·25
All kinds, including pigs, in terms of Sheep		94:16	100	443.39		201.24	•••	156.86

SIZES OF FLOCKS.

The number of districts containing upwards of 100,000 sheep is exactly the same as last year, but, whilst the number of owners has decreased in the classes 50 and under, and in the highest class 20,000 and over, it has increased in each of the others. With regard to the highest class, we find that in 1897 211 persons owned 14,670,576; and in 1898, 206 persons owned 14,184,628, the average to each person in 1897 being 69,529 head, and in 1898 an average of 68,857 head.

The increased number of grazing farms no doubt accounts for the difference, and will bring about

still greater changes as the grazing-farm system extends.

With the rapid increase in the number of artesian bores, men of smaller capital will be able to embark in sheep-farming on grazing farms where stations from their size could be handled successfully only by those having control of large sums of money. But it will probably be found that the smaller

numbers of sheep can be more easily handled and looked after, watered, and possibly fed in bad seasons than the larger flocks, whilst the smaller area will be more closely subdivided, and the pasture changed more frequently than at present.

Petty Sessions		and der.			1,001	1,001 to 5,000.		to 20,000.		,000 and pwards.		Number of neep.
Districts.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	cwners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Total Owners.	Total Sheep.
7 (1893 TA) (1914 1914 1914 1914 1914 1914 1914 191			7 75 754	372 310 32		3 10 S3 33 S	THE STATE OF	DATE OF 150		THE DELTA	LEGGE E. LEG	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Adavale Adramac Augathella Barcaldine Blackall Blackall Boulia Charleville Clermont Clorcurry Cunnamulla Dalby Eulo Goondiwindi Hughenden Hungerford Isisford Lougreach Muttaburra Roma St. George Springsure Surat Tambo Thargomindah Toowoomba	2 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 12 12 23 2 4 4 8 8 2 2 1 1 9 9 12 2 8 6 6 11 4 1 5 5 31	50 4 177 130 90 151 198 68 42 345 26 48 76 36 11 121 121 122 413 97 186 40 20 40 20 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4	1 2 9 6 6 9 6 9 10 1 3 9 2 3 1 20 8 8 3 11 2 3 3 9 7 6	800 1,240 4,522 2,821 2,537 2,225 330 5,976 38,014 1,600 4,155 550 2,465 7,439 90 8,350 4,380 4,3	10 2 11 9 11 5 40 38 4 13 6 1 13 26 7 5 13 10 9 9 12 3 4 4 2 5	29,562 2,584 42,070 29,693 28,719 16,800 132,239 75,695 16,000 30,630 17,070 2,760 9,660 70,904 11,320 16,853 71,051 35,000 16,535 28,616 5,107 49,661	38 8 1 1 6 6 8 1 1 5 2 33 110 4 4 9 23 1 1 30 11 7 4 4 16 6 6 110 6 6	48,993 81,688 17,078 50,600 88,880 17,500 38,205 17,560 248,324 84,914 40,852 236,913 11,400 322,477 17,726 70,172 24,688 145,540 41,100 65,900 147,801 57,436	4 5 2 2 10 8 8 8 6 6 8 8 6 6 11 5 5 2 2 18 8 16 2 2 18 8 5 5 3 7 7 4 11 1	466,980 218,627 179,894 736,353 603,539 157,726 246,356 593,770 369,133 824,929 291,661 80,692 214,721 1,183,716 212,683 627,694 1,447,861 120,167 4,469,549 78,281 1,053,603 218,486 125,683 324,905 230,916 482,061	10 24 14 43 38 4 42 31 12 95 145 14 39 56 8 13 87 46 32 67 58 58 28 36 19 26 170	516,825 329,881 320,971 833,671 725,022 315,961 630,553 1,211,514 490,622 139,177 338,981 1,438,322 226,877 637,921 1,556,701 182,783 1,238,624 236,131 201,583 396,786 391,977 627,344 153,877
Warwick : Windorah	16	244 49	42	18,673 2,389	16 1	31,834 2,379	3 2	44,585 13,600	2 4	58,541 314,838	79 16	333,258
Winton All other Districts	311	98 5,047	195	70 45,329	2 25	8,700 39,388	11 19	116,248 185,718	11 6	1,122,276 128,987	27 556	1,247,392 404,469
Totals	536	8,248	547	201,202	311	833,200	235	2,325,330	206	14,184,628	1,835	17,552,608

The average number of sheep to each holding for the past nine years is presented in a tabulated form, and it is noticeable that the average size of flocks has fallen each year since 1890, the present average of 9,565 being only 45 per cent. of the size the flocks were in 1890.

The average number of sheep to each holding during each of the past nine years has been as

follows:-

				h.				
Year.		N	o. of Owners		No. of Sheep.	Av	erage Size of Floc	ks
1890			849		18,007,234		21,210	
1891	•••		1,018		20,289,633		19,931	
1892	2011 Ht 8		1,496		21,708,310		14,511	
1893	916.178.8		1,440		18,697,015	v	12,984	
1894			1,584		19,587,691		12,366	
1895	001.816		1,637	olusoxa	19,856,959		12,130	
1896			1,664		19,593,696		11,775	
1897		(1)	1,793		17,797,883		9,926	
1898			1,835		17,552,608		9,565	

CAUSES OF LOSS.

Pastoralists, both in the Northern and Southern divisions of the Colony, suffered severely during the past year from drought and a bad season. So severe was it that the supplies of fat stock to the meat preserving works were seriously affected, both as to the numbers of cattle available and their quality.

There were serious diminutions in numbers throughout the colony, but especially in the Northern division, where the decrease in cattle amounted to no less than 11:01 per cent. as compared with 1897.

Ticks were responsible for a large proportion of deaths, and a further effect of tick fever is noticeable, not only in the fact that bulls and breeding cows are the most susceptible to its attack, but that there is little or no increase for some time after ticks have been through a herd. Such cows as do not die from tick fever do not breed again for one or two seasons. One of the very noticeable after effects of ticks is a dearth of calves.

Another factor of diminution in numbers would be the increased number of meatworks, and

increased capacity of those already in existence.

The competition between rival establishments of this kind has led to their becoming purchasers of live stock for treatment instead of only freezing or canning on owners' account as formerly, a factor which reduces cattle-raising to a distinct business, and free from the fluctuations in the returns from sales, in Europe and elsewhere, of the frozen or manufactured product.

In sheep there has been an increase in the Northern division, a small (comparatively) decrease in

the Central, and a larger decrease, amounting to nearly 4 per cent. (3.94), in the Southern district.

The increase in the North may be put down to the stocking up of the grazing farms lately taken up in the western portion of that division, the sheep for which would be largely obtained from the South of the Colony, although some would doubtless be obtained from stations in the Central division. The natural increase of flocks already there would be a factor also; but, owing to the drought, such increase would probably be below the usual percentage.

In the Southern district the numbers show a loss of 297,604 sheep, being a centesimal decrease of 3.94, including transfers to the Central and Northern districts. Considerable losses have been sustained by pastoralists in this division from the drought which has obtained with great severity especially throughout the South-western portion of the Colony. The rabbits have been kept fairly under control in this part by the fences erected, and their systematic destruction, so that the losses must be caused principally at all events by drought. Not only is there a shortage on the sheep in the district between the end of 1898 compared with 1897, but there was also a much less number of sheep exported and killed for exportable products during the last year as compared with 1897, in which the Southern district would participate.

Dealing with the Colony as a whole, and taking the number of cattle and sheep in the Colony at the end of 1897, and adding thereto the usual rate of increase of 10 per cent. for cattle and 15 per cent.

for sheep, we find that the gross numbers should have been-

Cattle, 6,089,013 + 10 per cent. = 6,697,914. Sheep, 17,797,883 + 15, , , = 20,467,565.

The numbers exported over imported are; Cattle for 1898, 180,781 as against 163,132, or an increase for 1898 of 17,649 head; in sheep the excess of exports over imports for 1898 is 482,334 as against 824,502 for 1897, or a decrease for 1898 of 342,168. In cattle killed chiefly for export either frozen, canned, as extract or as tallow, the numbers for 1898 were 326,434 against 259,363, or an increase for In sheep killed for these purposes the numbers are for 1898 277,109 against 945,855, being a decrease for 1898 of 668,746 head. In connection with this it may be mentioned that in 1898. 146,845 sheep were boiled mainly for tallow, and in 1897 615,454 were so treated, whilst the number of sheep frozen for 1898 was 61,258 against 70,865 for 1897, and sheep used for preserving in 1898 were 69,006 against 259,536 for 1897.

For home consumption there were killed; Cattle in 1898, 246,301 against 239,220 for 1897—an increase of 7,081; and sheep for 1898, 985,204 against 956,880 for 1897, or an increase of 28,324 for 1898.

The total number of cattle and sheep utilised in the Colony for 1898 was—Cattle, 753,516 against

661,715 for 1897; and sheep for 1898, 1,744,647 against 2,727,237 for 1897.

If we deduct the total figures now given from those given above as gross numbers, we obtain the number which should have been in the Colony at the close of last year, and are able to ascertain the difference between these figures and the actual numbers, which would give us a total deficit, after taking natural increase into account, of-

Cattle, 373,106; Sheep, 1,170,310.

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
This will be better understood from the following table:-		
Number in the Colony at end of 1897	Cattle. 6,089,013	Sheep. 17,797,883
able—say, 10 per cent. for cattle and 15 per cent. for sheep	608,901	2,669,682
r 388). Our Commission of John William Services et al., ve. 1, englare in	6,697,914	20,467,565
Utilised during the year—		
By excess of export over import Cattle. Sheep. 482,334		
Killed mostly for export for food or as tallow 326,434 277,109 Killed for home consumption (estimated) 246,301 985,204		
Total utilised	753,516	1,744,647
	5,944,398	18,722,918
Total in Colony at end of 1898	5,571,292	17,552,608
Total deficit, taking normal increase into account	373,106	1,170,310

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED.

A new departure has of late been made in the conduct of business in connection with the shipment of frozen meat and tinned foodstuffs by the various meat-preserving companies. Instead of, as formerly, the meat being frozen, shipped, and sold for the pastoralist by the meat companies at certain definite rates, and the proceeds, whether large or small, a matter for his risk, most, if not all, the companies now buy outright, freeze, or can, ship, and sell, and take all the risk of fluctuations of the market themselves. This seems a more equitable arrangement than formerly, since it allows the pastoralist to confine his attention to growing the stock, and he obtains a definite return therefor, the competition amongst the various meat companies ensuring him a fair market price. It also gives the meat companies entire control of the meat as to what should be shipped frozen, and what should be canned, &c., grading as to quality, &c., and offers greater inducements for utilisation of the by-products. In all the best works every portion of the animal is made available for sale, down to the blood, which is of great value to fruit-

In cattle the numbers frozen and used for preserving during 1898 are slightly in excess of the previous year, whilst those boiled down have risen from 85,754 in 1897 to 147,528 in 1898—an increase of 72 per cent. Cattle used for making extract appear amongst those returned as boiled down.

In sheep the numbers for 1897 are—For preserving, 259,536, and for 1898 are 69,006, a decrease for 1898 of 190,530; for freezing, 1897 shows 70,865 against 61,258 for 1898, whilst the numbers boiled down in 1897 were 615,454 against 146,845 in 1898

Full particulars of these items appear in the Appendix, Table No. VII., whilst at Table No. IX. particulars are given respecting live stock slaughtered by butchers for domestic consumption in the more

populous towns of the colony.

Forty-six establishments are returned as being in operation during 1898, although some works are counted twice—once as meat-preserving and again as boiling-down works. The number shown in 1897 was 38, whilst the number of hands employed rose from 2,604 in 1897 to 2,876 in 1898.

The values of these establishments are returned as under—£299,663, value of plant and

machinery; £423,372, value of land and premises; £1,483,029, value of output.

The following statement furnishes particulars under these heads with respect to the three classes of establishments comprised

	Machinery and Plant.	Land and Premises.	Output.
Bacon curing	 13,472	14.964	129,223
Boiling down	 103,760	52,491	272,330
Meat preserving	 182,431	355,917	1,081,476
Totals	 299,663	423,372	1,483,029

The discovery of processes of producing and maintaining a low temperature at a small cost has revolutionised the treatment of many food products. It has led to the establishment of meat and butter factories, and enabled the colonies to send their surplus produce for sale in the United Kingdom, has given a value to sheep and cattle they did not previously possess, and an impetus to dairying which is now only just becoming apparent. The cheapening in the cost of production of ice will enable all perishable food products to be carried to considerable distances and kept for an indefinite time without deterioration.

It was for many years the practice to kill animals one day and eat them the next, but with cheap ice this is no longer necessary, and doubtless the practice which obtains in America of having a few centres for killing animals, and the conveyance by refrigerated cars to cold stores in towns long distances away, will lead to greater economy in the utilisation of offal, and to the people having meat to eat properly ripened and in the best state for food.

TALLOW AND LARD.

The quantity of tallow produced in 1898 was 13,609 tons, against 13,651 tons in 1897, a trifling reduction for the past year, whilst lard was 216,194 lb. for 1898, against 167,743 lb. for 1897, an increase for 1898 of 48,451 lb., whilst edible fats in 1898 were returned at 1,083,523 lb., as against 673,385 lb. in 1897.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

As I remarked before, in all the most completely equipped works, nothing taken from the animals killed is allowed to be wasted. Manure rose nearly 50 per cent. in both quantity and value, hides 26 per cent. in quantity and 40 in value, whilst skins fell by two-thirds. Bones were nearly the same in quantity, but £1,000 more in value; horns and horse rose 70 per cent. in value; oil rose by £1,000, whilst hair was nearly the same. The total values of the by-products of 1898 were £332,303, as against £330,801 for 1897.

Full particulars are given in the Appendix, Table VIII.

WOOL.

This, the most valuable of the pastoral products of the Colony, showed a considerable increase in production, measuring this by export, which, in view of the small quantity consumed in the Colony, is practically synonymous. The actual consumption for 1898 was about 500,000 lb. only. The following statement shows the quantity and value of wool exported during 1898:-

QUANTITY. VALUE. Produce of the Colony. Lb. Foreign. Total. Foreign. Total. Lb. 1,437,770 30,170,624 16,159 30,186,783 808

Wool, clean ... 1,438,578 greasy 56,418,460 208,896 56,627,356 1,571,692 7,828 1,579,520 Total 86,589,084 225,055 86,814,139 £3,009,462 8,636 3,018,098

It will be seen that practically all the wool was of home production. In 1897 the export amounted to 76,360,239 lb., valued at £2,509,342, showing an increase for 1898 of 10,453,900 lb. in quantity and of £508,756 in value. The latter would be greatly augmented had the prices now ruling then obtained.

DAIRYING, ETC.

Whilst the manufacture of butter and cheese is strictly dairying, the secondary industry of pork

and bacon curing has been included under this head, as also honey, the latter for convenience only.

The quantity of butter made was greater during the past year than ever before, exceeding the previous year of 1897 by 751,269 lb., the total output being 6,437,256 lb. Of this one-fourth, or 25 per cent., is returned as having been made by hand, the balance, or 75 per cent., being machine-made. Of this latter quantity 970,679 lb., or 15 per cent. of the whole output, were exported during the year, as well as 5,784 lb., the produce of other countries.

A detailed statement is given below showing the quantities of milk, cream, butter, and cheese in each

petty sessions district where the production is over a given amount.

From this it will be seen that the centre of greatest production is Brisbane, where about one-third of the whole quantity was produced. Brisbane, however, draws its milk and cream from considerable distances, and does not depend on the local dairies for its supplies.

The next largest centre of production is Toowoomba, with a return of 707,468 lb., and which is about

11 per cent, of the whole.

Some difficulty has been experienced in compilation from the fact that milk and cream produced in one district is often sent to another to be converted into butter, so that the amount of milk or cream in any one district does not necessarily correspond with the amount of butter produced in that district.

Another source of difficulty has been that no books have been kept at many of the creameries, and the figures had to be obtained from other sources. Next year I trust that there will be fewer difficulties of this

kind to encounter.

The total number of establishments for extracting cream only was 450, whilst butter-making establishments numbered 4,742 additional, being an increase for 1898 of 530, as compared with 4,212 in operation during 1897. The number of hands employed in the 335 principal butter factories was 597.

The number of creameries in operation this year was 450, the greater proportion having sprung

into being during 1898.

Although it seems a step in advance to have the cream separated at or near the farm where the milk is obtained, it is not found in practice to be an unmixed advantage, as cream attains different degrees of ripeness by the time the supplies from different creameries reach the factory, and some, at all events, of the unevenness in the quality of butter produced is put down to this cause.

It certainly gives the dairymen a better opportunity of utilising the skim milk, and reduces the bulk and weight to be conveyed to the factory, and further enables several adjacent farms to combine and use one large separator driven by steam power; but the whole milk system seems to give the best

results in the butter produced

duonity chin		SHMENTS DLING				BUTTER.	es of bein	ndo ed n	Residuit	CHEESE.		
District.	Q	Cream	*Milk dealt	*Cream	Central	Made by Having Se		Made by	Total.	ers.	Milk.	Cheese.
	Cream Only.	and Butter.	with.	dealt with.	Factories.	Making over 2,000 lb. each.	Making under 2,000 lb. each.	Hand.	Total.	Producers.	illiol to best II	wertn wegen
			Gallons.	Quarts.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	7	Gallons.	Lb. 3,98
llora	1	122	591,659	320,212	157,863	16,700	2,810	26,779 37,105	201,342 53,820	4	62,282	60,28
eaudesert	54	89	1,080,865	344,225	1 ad C 7	13,905	1,300	14,840	29,626		02,202	
ggenden	3	28	126,604	47,052		13,486 43,448	25,950	113,386	2,133,288	2	11.250	13,7
risbane	5	241	955,936	307,563	1,950,054	43,448	350	53,750	243,919	8	4,044	4,0
andaberg	18	146	370,984	151,997	189,819	00.070	2,622	24,258	60,552	1	5,490	5.4
aboolture	0111	61	356,053	144,243		33,672	2,420	21,748	29,238	3	1,186	1,1
nilders	9.00	114	90,544	29,993	J	5,070		22,532	32,283		92101	181.01
ermont	477	32	97,246	32,382		7,837	1,914	26,580	35,160	22	84,547	84,3
ow's Nest	1	105	101,608	36,730		7,700	3,000	16,288	25,112	4	3,512	3,5
ugandan	10	1111	643,841	157,034		5,824	3,864	46,220	104,204	17	46,687	45,6
sk	18	154	586,643	279,271	51,520	2,600		44,552	88,503	6	11,764	11,7
atton	103	261	804,176	285,341	27,753	9,500	6,698	42,685	180,880	5	1,970	1,9
ympie	41	123	455,176	188,511	56,000	58,119	24,076		50,351	7	353,765	384,6
o wwigwillo	19	118	617,991	250,372	V 10119 KI	22,165	8,676	19,510		22	77,198	79,2
2-1-0-13	6	249	370,986	133.413	5,888		The street	71,291	77,179	2	1,000	1,0
agrich	23	86	690,597	241,201	346,750	32,410	13,046	45,351	437,557		1,000	1,0
0.040.30	38	232	695,276	263,405	201.1.9	44,090	29,910	55,615	129,615		1,680	1,6
o ulanno	17	15	1,495,261	515,630	97,500	8,000		2,728	108,228	1	2,262	2,2
anooohy		64	84,595	31,185	DIE GOLDEN	7,200	9,040	14,045	30,285	8	400	4,4
anybonough	1	150	324,922	111,513		3,000	2,638	92,051	97,689	1	400	0003
24012	30	72	430,302	151,935		10,987	2,487	18,621	32,095	5	00 850	28,7
-A-1:00-	1	130	1.011.997	378,750		194,149	1,000	168,672	363,821	16	28,759	
a al-la assess to se		171	481,507	187,151	1 1 9	7,054	2,776	151,557	161,387	1	26,381	26,3
		95	102,524	34,814		14,126	5,943	14,735	34,804	3	100	
andle Deleberre		144	1,071,208	484,952	299,208	7,940	4,190	62,845	474,183		01.101	81.1
1	2	136	335,332	119,522		33,423	8,396	40,330	82,149	34	81,191	
	12	394	1,846,022	782,406	512,960	98,577	6,478	89,453	707,468	10	521,352	531,7
oowoomba		25	93,860	30,800	012,000	4,524		26,420	30,944	15	000.054	318,9
ownsville Varwick	3	297	571,798	104,543	da lin e	20,181	7,525	72,017	99,723		289,974	318,8
arwick	33	777	2,751,460	1,205,580	100,000	68,932	34,679	198,690	301,851	30	151,311	151,
Total 1898	450	4,742 4,212	19,236,973	7,351,726	3,795,315	794,619	212,668	1,634,654	6,437,256 5,685,987	234	1,772,089	1,843,8

* N.B.—The quantities of milk and cream in any district bear but little relation to the butter made in that district, as much of the milk ream is conveyed elsewhere than the place of production for manufacture. and cre

There are now 2,712 factories, each making over 2,000 lb. of butter, and the output therefrom totals 3,795,315 lb. of butter, being 59 per cent. of the whole output.

Of factories connected with this industry, 22 have received advances to the extent of £7,703 from

the Meat and Dairy Funds, and the principal and interest now owing amount to £6,426.

Taking the averages over the whole Colony, it takes 2.62 gallons of milk to produce 1 quart of cream; and 1.14 quarts of cream to produce 1 lb. of butter. The quantity of milk required to produce 1 lb. of butter is 2.99 gallons.

Applying the latter took to the quantities of milk returned for each district columns in the constitution of milk returned for each district columns.

Applying the latter test to the quantities of milk returned for each district and comparing the result with the quantity of butter produced in the same district discloses a hopeless variance which is only explainable by the fact mentioned before of milk and cream produced in one district being sent into another to be made into butter.

Now that the cheap production of ice has rendered the manufacture and export of butter possible in all weathers throughout the year, and permits it to be carried across the tropics and landed in England in the same condition in which it left Queensland, the industry has assumed large proportions, and dairying is fast becoming an inviting field for occupation and investment.

With an unlimited market for the product comes the advantage of having an improved herd and

the necessity of feeding the cattle to obtain the best results.

It has long since been discovered, though not always acted upon, that a few good cows well-fed and carefully attended to give better returns than a large number left to shift for themselves and get food

The importance of this industry is very great at the present time, since it not only supplies the requirements of the colony in this respect, and thus saves a very large sum being sent away for butter produced elsewhere, but the value of the 976,463 lb. of butter exported during 1898 was estimated at £37,586.

Separate columns are used to show the output of butter from persons using separators and making over 2,000 lb. of butter, and those making less than that amount.

CHEESE.

The manufacture of cheese seems to have fallen off during the past two years, for, whilst 1897

returned 2,291,416 lb., the quantity for 1898 was only 1,843,803 lb.

Further reference to the table B under the heading of "Cheese" shows that 234 establishments were engaged in cheese-making, and that 1,772,089 gallons of milk were used to produce 1,843,803 lb. of cheese, or 0.96 gallons of milk produced 1 lb. of cheese,

Whatever may be the cause of the falling off in the production of this article, it may be remembered that many persons have accustomed themselves to the use of cheese of particular qualities, say English, for example, and do not use the locally-produced article, so that, whilst improvement in quality will extend sales, it cannot be looked for that the importations of cheese made elsewhere will altogether cease. The quantity of cheese imported during 1898 was 88,214 lb. of a value of £2,405.

BACON, ETC.

In that portion of my report on live stock dealing with pigs, I called attention to the large

increase which had taken place during the past two years in the number of pigs in the Colony.

A table has been prepared, and is given below, showing the number of pigs slaughtered and quantities of fresh and salt pork and bacon and ham obtained therefrom, but these figures give only the returns from farmers and factories, and do not include the number of pigs and the meat therefrom passing through the hands of butchers. The figures are compiled from the same sources as in previous years, which also did not include butchers' returns.

Whilst the number of pigs killed at factories and farms during 1898 exceeded 1897 by 8,763, a greater proportion seems to have been converted into bacon and ham than previously, since this line shows the substantial increase of output of 869,522 lb., whilst there was a reduced amount in the quantity

returned as fresh and salt pork.

was :-

Pet	ty Sessio	ons District	agaal :	1 (1998) L	Pigs Slaughtered.	Fresh Pork.	Salt Pork.	Bacon and Hams
The action case	2107		zgung c	907113	000	lb. 2,017	1b. 2,725	1b. 37,546
Allora		• • • • •			308	92,931	7,131	3,860,346
Brisbane					43,890		6,065	39,566
Bundaberg			• • • •		448	10,953	2,235	10,480
Clermont					543	26,975	2,255	48,794
Dugandan					317		00.040	27,925
fatton				,	562	7,576	32,848	52,334
ympie					789	27,140	0.100	37,012
Harrisville		81.6.			332	560	2,130	
Highfields		00			407		150	51,632
pswich		87.1.			927	19,950	4,166	55,352
aidley		807			500	6,202	11,065	41,767
logan					1,379	53,894	18,368	53,967
Iarburg					335	13,364	5,550	31,080
Maroochy					962	5,300	14,225	19,368
Maryborough					1,644	24,984	6,230	123,419
Vanango		100			319	1,957	2,810	35,110
Verang		80.1.			253	5,818	2,830	22,857
Rockhampton		900			2,572	57,575	9,862	91,936
Roma		801			31.6	5,519	972	34,964
outh Brisbane	11				15,057	22,916	2,070	1,335,654
liaro		511.			852	47,257	8,200	33,074
Coowoomba		080;1		supid'Mi	5,310	9,420	4,372	473,635
Warwick					894	3,160	4,333	95,949
All Other District	8	871.0			6,566	228,803	56,293	359,240
Total, 18	98	118		81 (01 18	85,482	674,271	204,630	6,973,007
	97				76,719	965,199	226,146	6,103,485

The amount of fresh pork exported from Queensland by the various meatworks as frozen or chilled meat during 1898 (the total exports amounting to 10,405 lb., value £250) was insignificant, totalling only 3,007 lb.

The quantity and value of pork, ham, and bacon imported and exported during the past two years

•				In	nports.		Exports.
letreedy l	(Pork	and a	qoro r	lb.	8	10,405	250
1898	Pork Bacon and hams		Date!	24,693	899	1,097,157	32,033
	Total	agmo	o. 8686	25,045	£907	1,107,562	£32,283
an adda ii	(Pork	odini Like	ionind et. un	226	4	22,666	479
1897	Pork Bacon and hams		ent.	19,330	633	896,827	25,251
	Total	11in 1	i daub Lytti	19,556	£637	919,493	£25,730

The extension of the bacon factory system, which has produced this development of the pigraising industry, is based on the cheap production of ice or cold, which with the cold air easily and cheaply maintained permits curing to go on all the year round irrespective of outside temperatures. This and the expert knowledge in possession of those engaged in the factories results in the condition of the article produced being of first-class quality, and gives the farmers a certain and profitable return for the live animal without the trouble and uncertainty of curing it under the old system.

In Chicago the pork industry has attained enormous dimensions, and great care is exercised there in allowing pigs to rest and become quiet for some days before killing so as to ensure their being in the

best possible state for preservation afterwards.

Of the total number of pigs killed 63,646, or 74 per cent., were killed at factories, averaging 89 lb. each, dressed weight. The average per pig for the whole Colony was 92 lb. The weight of bacon and hams turned out at the factories was 5,643,649 lb., or 81 per cent. of the whole.

There were 11 bacon-curing establishments in operation during 1898. Of the localities where the pigs were killed and cured Brisbane has the largest number and output; more than half—51 per cent.—being returned from this district. South Brisbane is next with 18 per cent. of output, Toowoomba with 6 per cent., and Rockhampton with 3 per cent. of the whole output.

Of the weight of animals killed Brisbane averages 90 lb. each; South Brisbane, 90 lb.; Toowoomba, 92 lb. each; and Rockhampton 62 lb. each; the average weight for the whole colony being

92 lb.

HONEY.

The movements in the production of honey for the past year have been decidedly retrograde; the number of hives is less by 811, and the output of honey less by 70,759 lb.

In the subjoined table all the districts returning 100 hives and over are shown; the districts returning less than that number are included in "All other districts."

Increases have taken place in the yield of honey at the following places:—Bundaberg, Dalby, Esk, Gatton, Ipswich, Marburg, Maryborough, Nerang, Rockhampton, South Brisbane, Tiaro, Toowoomba, and Warwick.

The average yield of honey per hive is also shown in the subjoined table, the yield from Mackay of 128 lb. of honey per hive being abnormally great. Rockhampton returns 109 lb. of honey per hive.

The only reason why honey is not produced in much greater quantities doubtless is owing to the difficulty of selling it at a remunerative price, as there does not seem a large demand for it amongst our own colonists, and the price obtained on parcels exported is not encouraging. There were 203,794 lb. of honey, valued at £2,249, exported during 1898.

Distric	et.	No. of Hives.	Honey.	Average per Hive.	District.	No. of Hives.	Honey.	Average per Hive.
Beaudesert Brisbane Bundaberg Caboolture Cairns Cardwell Charters Towers Cleveland Crow's Nest Dalby Dugandan Esk Gatton Goodna Gympie Harrisville		286 1,511 401 947 138 114 135 243 102 258 140 176 231 468 600 441 324	1b. 5,318 89,336 15,635 30,788 2,760 4,089 7,030 12,480 3,990 11,894 4,113 5,089 13,120 14,592 19,894 18,291	1b. 19 59 39 33 20 36 52 51 39 46 29 29 57 31	Mackay Marburg Maroochy Maryborough Nerang Redcliffe Rockhampton Rosewood South Brisbane Stanthorpe Teningering Tiaro Toowoomba Warwick Woodford All Other Districts	113 709 678 799 767 469 827 249 716 394 103 266 498 657 119	1b. 14,510 14,259 45,213 26,974 62,384 15,529 90,192 49,774 7,396 1,120 10,975 15,053 41,194 6,120 27,714	1b. 128 20 67 34 81 33 109 45 70 19 11 41 30 63 51 27
Highfields Ipswich Killarney Loidley Logan		 248 360 868 337 1,636	5,808 11,765 18,473 42,705 6,965 68,671	18 47 51 49 21 42	Total for 1898 Total for 1897 Decrease for 1898	18,367 19,178 811	852,415 923,174 70,759	46 48 2

AGRICULTURE.

As will be seen by the table given below, the total area of land under cultivation for 1898 exceeds the previous year by 23,028 acres, but whilst this in itself is a matter for congratulation, the fact remains that, owing to a bad season, the quantity of land under crop has decreased for the year by 8,603 acres. This is owing to a bed season, the quality of rand under crop has decreased for the year. In former years the whole of the lands sown with wheat was treated as under crop, but this practice reduced the yield per acre unfairly, and this year all wheat land which had been sown but where the seed had failed to germinate and yielded neither grain nor hay crops, was treated as fallow land.

As there was a considerable breadth of land falling under this category, the acreage of fallow land was last year increased largely from this cause by 31,631 acres, as compared with the previous year.

Detailed statements of the yield of each crop will be found in the general agricultural tables in the appendix, where each kind of crop has been separately treated, and the fullest information obtainable is afforded.

A comparative table is given below, contrasting the values of the various products imported into Queensland in four great classes for the past five years, by which it will be seen that the value of such imports is the highest during the past year, and exceeds 1897 by £13,252.

Value of—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Grain, &c., and Various Products thereof Fruit Vegetables Other Products of Agriculture	£ 432,237 89,141 61,936 101,963	£ 453,627 84,652 51,413 102,775	£ 681,161 100,410 109,939 109,488	£ 649,253 121,843 88,562 161,549	£ 645,426 119,580 100,473 168,980

692,467

1,000,998

1,021,207

1.034,459

IMPORTS OF FOOD STUFFS.

A table has been prepared, showing the quantities and values of food stuffs imported and exported from Queensland during the past year as shown in the Customs returns, and limited to foods produced wholly or partly in this Colony, by which it will be seen that last year £839,469 worth of food stuffs were imported into Queensland which should have been produced here.

It is very satisfactory, however, to notice that Queensland is now an exporter of many lines of

produce formerly imported, and is also a producer in many lines where the production has not yet

overtaken the consumption.

Arrowroot affords one example, whilst the value of bacon and hams exported exceeds the value of imports by £31,134. Butter has come to the front well, the exports exceeding the imports by £36,079. Cheese is largely imported still, and probably will be for years to come, as epicures will eat English cheese, to which they have been accustomed, in preference to the local article. Coffee still offers large inducements to intending cultivators. Notwithstanding local production, jams were imported to the value of £5,776; oatmeal and crushed oats to the value of £21,286; whilst oats (grain) imports, reliable 612,899, article 622,079. valued £13,880; onions, £23,052; potatoes, £70,006; and rice, £50,979, show room for great expansion in local production; while in grain, barley, £3,838; maize, £60,462; wheat, £64,845; and malt, £42,983, constitute a total well worth retaining in the Colony. For flour no less than £373,851 was paid, and preserved milk was imported to the value of £24,001. It seems anomalous to import milk in such large quantities, when the article itself is produced in the Colony in such abundance, but the early attempts made to tin milk anded in failure. to tin milk ended in failure. An establishment has been started in the Esk district for the canning and preservation of milk, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of the proprietors will secure the success hitherto not obtained by their predecessors in this industry. It is evidently a chemist's question how to fix the milk from which a large proportion of the water has been evaporated, without setting up the formation of pellets of sugar in a particular form, and prevent further chemical changes taking place. This problem has been suggestfully solved in Switzenland and particular as in the Southern Colonies. This problem has been successfully solved in Switzerland and partially so in the Southern Colonies.

There seems to be room here for the new industry, with a certainty of a large sale for the

Consideration of the amount of money (£839,469) sent out of the Colony for food stuffs, as in the table annexed, shows that there is still room for a large amount of production in many lines before the consumption is overtaken.

Items			IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		NET IMPORT	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity,	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		-		£		£		£
Arrowroot			12,952 lb.	163	505,512 lb.	5,689		
Bacon and Hams		 	24,693 .,	899	4 000 4 800	32,033		
)1		 	16,833 bshls.	3,838	1,097,157 ,, 317 bshls.	54	16,516 bshls.	3,78
/D1		 		220	oli usilis.		33,595 lb.	22
2		 	33,595 lb.		050 400 11	97 500		22
Thomas		 	33,934 ,,	1,507	976,463 lb.	37,586	57,613 lb.	1 05
		 	88,214 ,,	2,405	30,601 ,,	735		1,67
offee		 	179,681 ,,	7,302	8,795 ,,	282	170,876 ,,	7,02
Iay		 	616 tons	2,994	28 tons	71	588 tons	2,92
ams and Jellies		 	24,467 dz. lb.	5,776	3,013 dz. lb.	873	21,454 dz. lb.	4,90
Taize		 	371,884 bshls.	60,462	3,828 bshls.	574	368,056 bshls.	59,88
latmeal, &c		 	848 tons	17,139	9 tons	198	839 tons	16,94
ats		 	101,438 bshls.	13,880			104,373 bshls.	18,02
" (Crushed)		 	2,935 pkgs.	4,147	i			
nions		 	2,662 tons	23,052	17 tons	108	2,645 tons	22,94
ork			352 lb.	8	10,405 lb.	259	2,010	
otatoes			10,233 tons	70,006	113 tons	825	10.120 tons	69,18
ino		 	8,507,041 lb.	50,979	271,477 lb.	1,523	8,235,564 lb.	49,45
	•••	 	20 bshls.	6	959 bshls.	170	6,255,604 16.	
Thook		 					312,955 bshls.	61 40
TA		 	315,289 ,,	64,845	2,334 ,,	417	512,955 DShis.	64,42
1		 	260,220 pkgs.	69,006	1,175,107 pkgs.	96,313	20 240 1	070.00
lour		 	32,324 tons	373,851	75 tons	920	32,249 pkgs.	372,93
Ialt		 	129,811 bshls.	42,983	7,306 bshls.	2,156	122,505 bshls.	40,82
Iilk (Preserved)		 	1,255,692 lb.	24,001	62,218 lb.	1,198	1,193,474 lb.	22,80
Total		 		839,469				757,94

AREAS OF FARMS.

The total number of farms or cultivated areas for 1898 exceeds that for 1897 by 198, whilst the total area cultivated for 1898 exceeds the previous year by 23,028 acres. A comparative statement appears below, giving particulars in each class for the past six years, the number of farms having increased during that period by 23 90 per cent., whilst the area has increased by 62 37 per cent.

D.

	NUMBER OF CULTIVATED AREAS IN EACH GROUP.						TOTAL AREA CULTIVATED IN EACH GROUP.					
Year		5 acres and under.	Above 5 acres and not exceeding 20.	and not	Above 50 acres.	Total.	5 acres and under.	Above 5 acres and not exceeding 20.	Above 20 acres and not exceeding 50.	Above 50 acres.	Total.	
893 894 895 896 897		2,711 3,052 2,993 2,922 2,847 2,892	4,616 4,707 4,844 5,011 4,938 4,832	2,724 2,910 3,132 3,560 3,770 4,032	890 1,039 1,069 1,333 1,803 1,800	10,941 11,708 12,038 12,826 13,358 13,556	6,342 8,197 8,138 8,269 8,604 7,840	50,901 55,863 57,970 60,660 60,902 58,717	80,343 90,596 96,843 110,402 118,363 128,294	114,489 129,896 136,327 157,444 198,390 214,436	252,075 284,552 299,278 336,775 386,259 409,287	

From the above it will be seen that the increases in numbers took place in the first and third

groups, whilst in areas the increase took place in the two highest groups.

The following table gives the same information in a more detailed form for each petty sessions district where more than 1,000 acres are under cultivation. In two cases—Caboolture and Goodna—the area has fallen below 1,000 acres, and they have been totalled with others and appear as "Other districts." No district in this class has increased its area of cultivated land during the year sufficiently to appear separately.

Da.

Petty Ses Distric			5 Acres a	nd under.		and not 20 Acres.		0 and not 5 50 Acres.	Above	50 Acres.	Tot	als.
			Owners.	Acres.	Owners,	Acres.	Owners.	Acres.	Owners.	Acres.	Owners.	Acres.
						11111 V 111101		N. ED93 (A) 1 K			1.11.01.01.01	
Allora			5	9	20	312	58	2,142	208	28,952	291	31,415
Ayr			5	27	9	136	23	740	33	7,782	70	8.68
Beaudesert			39	130	113	1,295	65	1,583	11	724	228	3,732
Bowen			20	70	53	637	31	959	8	732	112	2,398
2 * 1			263	791	310	3,102	33	1.041	0	104	606	4,93
Bundaberg			39	131			167		99	17,850	432	25,39
					127	1,649		5,769			154	
Cairns	***		13	39	35	405	45	1,589	61	9,619		11,655
Childers			15	48	89	1,143	139	4,833	87	9,809	330	15,833
Crow's Nest			20	75	132	1,776	106	3,223	5	360	263	5,43
Dalby			39	115	126	1,499	74	2,367	22	2,182	261	6,16
Douglas		111	7	23	18	204	19	746	32	2,176	76	3,14
Dugandan			12	49	138	1,819	191	5,735	23	1,502	364	9,10
Esk			78	133	77	891	63	1,877	11	1,227	229	4,12
atton			35	109	209	2,843	295	9,389	69	5,186	608	17,52
Gin Gin			17	33	43	582	65	2,147	20	1,951	145	4,71
dympie			75	241	105	1,178	29	852	5	330	214	2,60
Harrisville		00	8	26	85	1,165	133	4,296	31	2,365	257	7,85
Herberton			32	99	34	429	31	973	16	1,433	113	2,93
Highfields			24	88	138	1,946	193	5,849	49	3,692	404	11,57
ngham			16	47	41	552	56	1,881	67	8,515	180	10,99
pswich			56	140	106	1,219	41	1,237	10	763	213	3,359
Killarney .			17	55	33	405	48	1,571	51	5.391	149	7,425
Laidley			7	25	62	933	247	7,933	65	5,223	381	14,114
logan			96	287	247	2,862	58	1,534	7	531	408	5,21
Jackay			48	160	203	2,684	286	9,644	157	19,026	694	31,51
F 1			14	40	119	1,718	191	5,667	21	1,560	345	8,98
Marburg			123	367	137	1,384	31	859	21	188	293	2,798
				329			44		4	268	310	3,468
Maryborough			117		145	1,560		1,311			24	1,60
Titchell			1	3	8	129	8	300	7	1,192		1,62
Jourilyan			4	15	59	674	55	1,650	27	5,862	145	8,20
Vanango			26	94	66	833	38	1,186	2	167	132	2,28
Verang			38	101	78	914	62	1,995	15	1,278	193	4,28
Redcliffe			27	78	143	1,770	66	2,053	9	679	245	4,580
Rockhampton			125	298	112	1,317	60	1,852	13	1,060	310	4,52
Roma			34	84	63	698	78	2,555	47	4,019	222	7,35
Rosewood			23	83	90	1,162	101	3,094	6	384	220	4,72
South Brisbane		1	127	289	109	1,181	26	760	5	337	267	2,56
exas			11	43	32	350	19	598	5	435	-67	1,420
Tiaro			51	133	105	1.310	66	1.925	15	1,303	237	4,67
oowoomba.	NIII I		363	743	386	4,676	394	12,971	236	32,593	1,379	50,98
Varwick			46	133	109	1,391	143	4,769	212	23,817	510	30,110
Zeulba			15	57	33	373	32	1,011	9	647	89	2,08
Other Districts			761	2,000	485	5,611	122	3,828	18	1,326	1,386	12,76
TOTALS	(a)		2,892	7,840	4.832	58,717	4,032	128,294	1,800	214,436	13,556	409,28

The centesimal increase and decrease in the numbers and areas of farms in each group is as under the minus sign representing a decrease. It will be seen that, whilst the increase in the number of farms is totalled at 1.48 per cent., the increase in area amounts to a total of 5.96 per cent.

	Db.		
Group.	Centesimal Increase in Number of Farms.		Centesimal Increase in Area Cultivated.
5 acres and under	1.58		- 8.88
Above 5 and not exceeding 20			-3.59
Above 20 and not exceeding	60 acres 6.95	damior co	8.39
Above 50 acres	0.17	abeceze 20	8.09
	TENG and		nacj gr <u>ivin.</u> , Wolod a
Total	1.48		5.96
	— Decrease.		

The mean size of cultivated areas or farms of each group for the past five years was as under, the two highest classes being the only ones showing increases:-

			Dc.			
		5 Acres and under.	5 to 20 Acres.	20 to 50 Acres.	50 Acres and Upwards.	Total.
1894		 3	12	31	125	24
1895		 3	12	31	128	25
1896	118.00	 3	12	31	118	26
1897	•••	 3	12	31	110	29
1898		 3	12	32	119	30

LABOUR AND MACHINERY ON FARMS.

In presenting the table compiled from the returns supplied to this Department by the farmers, it must be pointed out that the information has been asked for this year on forms differing in some respects from those used the previous year. It was desired to avoid showing the member's of the family twice over as occurred in many cases last year, once as members of the employer's family and again as hands employed. In consequence the numbers given under each head show a considerable diminution on those of 1897.

As the desire was to show the number of persons actually engaged in farming operations throughout the colony, employers were requested to show in the first column only the number of his family who were actually working on the farm, and not to include such persons again in the third and fourth columns.

This is the explanation of the decrease in the figures for 1898 as compared with the previous year, for, whilst the value of machinery has largely increased and the acreage also increased, it is not possible that there should be a reduction in the number of persons employed.

E.

Petty	Sessio	ns Distri	ct.		Actually Worl	king on Farm,	Hands En	nployed.	Value of Machinery and Implements.
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	£
Allora					528	137	209	20	31.877
lyr		in More			93	28	964	31	68,110
Brisbane					851	141	394	4	12,413
Bundaberg					670	110	1,796	33	82,252
hilders					425	5	1.342	25	34,402
row's Nest	***	****	•••		368	143	58	7	4,059
Dugandan	•••		***.	•••	620	187	22	we to the second	18,328
atton	•••	adding of		one'V'	913	224	137	3	22,789
ympie					330	84	136	10	10,093
Harrisville		•••			444	119	80	8	
lighfields		•••			640		73		11,175
		• • • •				120		2	12,045
ngham	•••	• • • •			231	50	1,018	42	8,215
aidley		• • • •	***		638	210	79	2	13,295
ogan	***				642	194	139	2	6,590
Iackay		• • • •			1,196	40	2,404	68	94,240
Iarburg	***				546	342	77	2	29,660
Iaryborough					428	180	195	9	23,813
Iourilyan					182	1	344	29	26,021
Terang					353	52	196	4	15,075
Rockhampton					567	203	358	18	34,743
outh Brisban	le				411	143	151	13	6.575
oowoomba					2,656	853	630	22	81,458
Varwick					803	132	383	19	48,283
ther District					4,032	1,123	2,063	100	78,022
ŋ	Cotal	1898			18,567	4,821	13,248	473	773,533
1	Total .	1897			20,337	6,390	15,437	1,053	705,859

It will be noted that the value of machinery has increased in the year by £67,674.

IRRIGATION.

In the Colony of Queensland, with its long intervals of dry weather and warmth of climate, irrigation must be largely availed of in the production of crops at some time in the near future. The amount of certainty which irrigation would give to the production of crops in a climate where heat and sunshine are never long absent is so evident that its steady and even rapid extension can be confidently looked for. Water for the purpose exists in nearly all localities, either on or under the surface, or could be stored and made available at moderate cost. With an ample supply of water and proper appliances for its even and economical distribution, the effect of dry weather could be counteracted and results reduced almost to certainties where now everything depends on the weather experienced from the time of sowing or planting.

This is illustrated by what is being done in the Ayr district, where systematic irrigation is applied to the cultivation of sugar-cane in a district where the soil is naturally rich and fertile but where the rainfall is deficient in regularity for the production of crops.

This district which in 1897 irrigated 5,165 acres

in 1898 ,, 7,402 ,,

being an increase in area of 2,237 acres.

No doubt the district is favoured by nature in having large supplies of water both on and under the surface, but up to the present time it is the only district where a considerable area is systematically irrigated, and may therefore be taken as illustrating what may be done elsewhere.

But for irrigation it is extremely probable that the Ayr district would soon cease to appear as a large farming centre, notwithstanding the natural fertility of its soil.

The area irrigated throughout the Colony as returned each year from 1891 is as under:—

				F	· Se salt inches			
Year.			Ac	eres Irrigated.	Year.		Ac	res Irrigated
1891				3,869	1895	 	•••	6,447
1892	10	er		3,840	1896	 neo Dae		6,395
1893				5,287	1897	 		6,647
1894				5,846	1898	 		9,648

The following Table gives the fullest information obtainable respecting the number of holdings, districts, area, &c., &c., of irrigated land throughout the Colony:—

Fa.
IRRIGATION.

Petty Sessions District in which Situated.	Number of Irrigators	Acres Irrigated.	Original Source of Water Supply.	Means Employed for Procurement and Utilisation.	Crops Treated.	Remarks by Irrigator.
Ayr	24	7,402	Wells, creeks, and lagoons	Steam pumps, centrifugals, trenches, gravitation, flooding	Sugar-cane, maize, potatoes, general crops	Crops yielded more this season owing to want of rain mucl irrigation was required to kee the cane alive in October and November. Water supply stop
Barcaldine	9	205	Alice River, artesian bores	Steam pump, gravitation, drains	Wheat, oats, maize, fruit trees, vegetables.	well seems to be inexhaustible
Blackall	9	103	Barcoo River, arte-	Pumps, gravitation, trenches, pipes	Wheat, oats, maize, vegetables, fruit trees	Drought.
Bowen	5	63	Euri Creek, wells	Steam and horse pumps, wind- mills	Maize, fruit trees, vegetables	Crops better than las year.
Brisbane	3	39	Creek, wells	Steam pump, underground pipes	Vegetables, fruit trees.	
Burketown	2	6	Lagoons, Wood's	Horse pump, drains, pipes	Market garden.	oredy
Cape River	5	22	Cape River, Betts Creek	Horse pumps, drains, pipes	Fruit trees, vegetables, grapes.	The second second
Charters Towers	4	20	Wells	Steam pumps, windmills,	Vines, fruit trees.	
Charleville	8	50	Warrego River, wells, artesian	gravitation, drains, pipes Steam and horse pumps, arte- sian, gravitation, drains, pipes	Wheat, lucerne, fruit, and vegetables	One irrigator remarks—Ground not suited for irrigation; the salt in the water makes the ground like iron.
Childers Clermont Cleveland	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\3\\2\end{array}$	2 7 6	Gregory River Copperfield Creek Wells	Steam pump, drains Hand pump Windmill, hose, drains, water- cart	Fruit trees. Grapes, fruit trees. Oranges.	ground may from.
Cook Croydon Cunnamulla	1 3 2	10 14 60	Well Creek Warrego River, artesian	Horse pump, drains Horse, California pump, drains Horse, windmill, drains, gravi- tation	Fruit trees. Maize, vegetables. Vegetables and vines.	novomiba arrick
Douglas Emerald Esk Etheridge	1 1 1 2	20 10 225 4	Wells Well Reedy Creek River, wells	Hand pumping Horse whip, hose Steam pump, hose Steam pump, windmill, hose,	Vegetables. General crops Vegetables and fruit trees. Vegetables and fruit trees.	Rain very irregular.
Gin Gin	1	2	Duingal Creek	pipes, trenches Steam pump, 3-H.P. Cornish;		Not ampleyed year fragmently
Herberton Hughenden	3 10	5 132	Springs Wells (in the Flin-	trenches Races Steam and horse pumps, pipes,	Vegetables. Maize, potatoes, fruit trees.	Not employed very frequently except during drought.
Hungerford	1	13	ders River) Artesian	drains Drains	Wheat, lucerne.	falsaton ad Haverleine
sisford	2	7	Well Thornleigh Creek	Windmill, drains Horse pump, gravitation	Vegetables. Vegetables, fruit.	
Longreach Mackay	1 2	1 13	Thomson River Lagoons and Grove Creek	Whip and drains Steam pump, 4-H.P. McComo's water lifter, horse gear, 4-inch pipe	Vegetables. Sugar-cane, general farm crops	irrigation, but creek very small and source of water supply ver
Muttaburra	5	26	Landsborough Creek, artesian, waterhole	Steam and horse pumps, wind- mill, drains, pipes, gravi-	Lucerne, vegetables, vines, fruit trees.	uncertain in dry weather.
Ravenswood	2	8	Wells	tation Horse pump, windmill, gravi-	Vegetables, fruit trees.	
Rockhampton	15	738	Fitzroy River, wells, lagoons	tation Steam and horse pumps, hose, drains, pipes	Maize, lucerne, vegetables, fruit trees.	Fair crops.
Roma	at office	21	Lagoon	Steam 6-H.P. pump, drains,	Maize and vegetables.	
t. George	12	45	Balonne River, Wallum Creek, wells, artesian	pipes Steam, horse, and hand pumps, windmill	Lucerne, wheat, vegetables, and fruit trees.	
pringsure tanthorpe	1	2 8	Spring Gully Quartpot Creek	Gravitation Steam pump, pipes, hose	Lucerne, potatoes.	
outh Bris- bane	2		Bulimba Creek	Steam pumps, channels,	Fruit trees. Vegetables and fruit trees.	
urat ambo	1 6 1	25 9 3	Creek Barcoo River Dawson River	underground piping Steam pump, drains Horse and hand pumps, drains Windmill and force pumps,	Maize, sorghum. Potatoes and grapes.	
hargo-	6	17	Bulloo River, Toom-	spouting Horse and hand pumps, drains,	Grape vines and fruit trees. Fruit trees, garden.	
mindah 'hornborough	1	3	pine Creek Well	flooding Windmill pines		
Toowoomba Townsville	4 16	125 151	Wells Ross River, Stewart's Creek, wells	Windmill, pipes, gravitation Steam and horse pumps, gravitation, drains	Fruit trees. Vegetables and fruit trees. Maize, panicum, vegetables, vines, bananas, fruit trees	Crops fairly good.
Total		9,648	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	tution, urums	vines, bananas, iruit trees	

It will be seen that the area so treated has increased from 6,647 acres in 1897 to 9,648 acres in 1898, being a net increase throughout the Colony of 3,001 acres.

The principal increases took place in Ayr, 2,237 acres; Rockhampton, 673 acres; and Esk, 134 acres.

The principal decreases took place in Mackay, 89 acres; Bowen, 75 acres; and Stanthorpe, 37 acres.

The following table shows the area of land irrigated in each Petty Sessions District in the Colony, contrasting the past year with 1897, and showing increases and decreases:—

Fb.

	Petty	Sessions	Distric	t in v	which S	ituated.		Acres Irrigated, 1897.	Acres Irrigated, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease
Ayr							 	5,165	7,402	2,237	
Barcaldine							 	172	205	33	
lackall		9					 	57	103	46	
owen							 	138	63		75
risbane							 	43	39		4
harleville							 	22	50	28	
loncurry							 	29			29
unnamulla							 	40	60	20	
sk							 	91	225	134	
ughenden							 	114	132	18	
ackay							 	102	13		89
uttaburra							 	11	26	15	
ockhampton							 	65	738	673	
. George							 	50	45		5
anthorpe							 	45	8		37
ırat							 		25	25	
oowoomba							 	143	125		18
ownsville							 	149	151	2	
ther Districts						• • • •	 	211	. 238	27	
Total							 	6,647	9,648	3,258	257
							Less Dec	erease in Certain I	Districts	257	
							Net Incr	ease		3,001	

The number of holdings is given in the second column of Table I, which shows how many persons in each district irrigate their land, and would show that operations are, with two or three exceptions, in few hands and on small areas. Mere watering is not included in the return, and only areas upon which mechanical appliances, such as windmills, pumps, &c., are used, are included in these tables, excepting artesian bores, which duly appear in them.

There are seven places which return areas irrigated with bore water—Barcaldine, Blackall, Charleville, Cunnamulla, Hungerford, Muttaburra, and St. George; but a note appended to a Charleville return states that, owing to the nature of the ground and effect of salt contained in the water used, the ground becomes like iron. This note is used in connection with an area of 4 acres only. With respect to another area of 10 acres in the same district irrigated with bore water, no comment is made as to its use, and none of the other persons in other districts report adversely of the effect of bore water when used in irrigation, so that it may be concluded that with one exception bore water (where used) is not found to be objectionable for irrigation purposes.

In all the drier portions of the Colony the effect of a liberal supply of water to fruit trees and vines when required would be to very largely increase the yield of fruit and keep the trees, &c, in vigorous health.

The results of the Mildura Irrigation Colony illustrated the advantages of this so long as the water channels were in good order, and admitted of the land being properly watered, and the importance of a proper application of water at the right time to fruit-bearing trees and vines cannot be too strongly impressed upon orchardists and others. At the same time drainage must exist naturally or be artificially provided to prevent the water stagnating round the roots.

The method of applying the water is almost as great a factor as the water itself in the results arrived at, and different soils and especially subsoils require different treatment. Probably as the requirements expand and the matter of irrigation of crops becomes a large question, expert advice and instruction will be obtained and imparted to the persons interested. Although it must of necessity become a very large question in the near future, the present position of irrigation in Queensland is one largely experimental. Its importance at an early date can scarcely be overrated.

AVERAGE YIELDS.

Following the practice in former years, a table has been prepared showing the average yield per acre of agricultural productions of various kinds for each section in each division of the Colony:—

G,
AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS.

Arrow- Tobacco, root Dried Tuber). Leaf. Tons. Cwt. 13.55 1.00 5.34 1.00 2.00 1.00 8.67 1.00 2.50	Lb. Tons. Tons. Tons. Lb. Tons. 1.396 4.20 2.60 1.52 1.39 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50
---	---

Owing to the bad season experienced over the whole of the Southern division of the Colony, the averages for the past year are below those for 1897.

The crops in which increases have taken place are:—Rice, principally grown in the Cairns district;

Arrowroot, grown chiefly in the Nerang and Logan districts; and Sugar.

Particulars of the acreage and yield of each crop in each petty sessions district of the Colony will be found in the Appendix Tables X. and XI., whilst the production of each article is dealt with individually and at greater length further on.

WHEAT.

The results this year from this crop must have been extremely disappointing to the farmers, for, owing chiefly to dry weather, the seed over a considerable area failed to germinate, and in other places where a crop was secured it was much lighter than it would have been with better seasons.

The total area sown with wheat was 74,243 acres, against 66,099 acres sown in 1897, showing an

increase in the area sown of 8,144 acres.

Of this area 23,914 acres failed to germinate, producing neither grain nor hay nor green fodder; and whilst stating the extent of land so failed I have treated it as fallow land, and shown it in that class where the land has not been used for other crops. It is accordingly excluded from the area shown as mown for hay or reaped for wheat. This is the first time that it has been so treated here, although it is in accordance with the practice of other places.

The total area of land cultivated for wheat is as under:-

				H	w.	Wh	eat.
1898		0.00		Acres.	Tons. 2.424	Acres. 46.219	Bushels. 607,012
	 			5,898		57 788	1,009,293
1897	 		 	0,000	1,040	01,100	1,000,200

The results for the past 10 years are shown in the subjoined table:---

H.

WHEAT (GRAIN) RETURNS.

RETURN FOR TEN YEARS.

							AFFE	CTED WITH I	RUST.	FREE FROM RUST.					
			10 1000			ontra	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
1000								Bushels.	Bushels.	1 515	Bushels.	Bushels. 21:16	7,504	Bushels. 134,335	Bushels 17.90
1889			****				5,787	98,004	16.94	1,717	36,331	20.66	10,294	207,990	20.20
1890		***					786	11,508	14.64	9,508	196,482				20.94
1891							1,545	28,884	18.70	17,190	363,425	21.14	18,735	392,309	
1892					0.00		1,618	28,642	17.70	29,289	433,941	14.82	30,907	462,583	14.97
1893							3,779	42,427	11.23	24,632	370,667	15.05	28,411	413,094	14.54
1894							7,395	122,212	16.53	20,596	422,973	20.54	27,991	545,185	19.48
1895							2,401	13,683	5.70	10,549	109,947	10.42	12,950	123,630	9:55
									6:33	34,164	598,052	17.51	34,670	601,254	17:34
1896							506	3,202				18.69	57,788	1,009,293	17.47
1897							23,932	376,410	15.73	33,856	632,883				13.13
1898						0	2,877	34,012	11.82	43,342	573,000	13.22	46,219	607,012	19.19
	Ten	Years					50,626	758,984	14.99	224,843	3,737,701	16.62	275,469	4,496,685	16.32

The total area sown for wheat throughout the colony and yielding a crop other than green fodder is:—

Mown for hay 2,664 acres. Reaped for wheat 46,219 ,,

48,883 acres.

Of the area reaped for wheat 2,877 acres were affected by rust.

43,342 ,, ,, clean.

46,219 acres. Total area reaped.

The area affected by rust in 1898 was-

2,877 acres, yielding 34,012 bushels=11.82 bushels per acre

Against 1897, 23,932 ,, 376,410 ,, =15.73 ,, ,, ,,

so that although the area affected by rust was small compared with 1897, the yield of grain owing to want of rain at the right time was nearly 4 bushels to the acre less.

Bushels. Bushels.

In 1898, 43,342 acres free from rust yielded 573,000=13.22 per acre. Against 1897, 33,856 ,, ,, ,, ,, 632,883=18.69 ,, ,,

showing that in 1898 there were 9,486 acres more, which yielded 59,883 bushels less than in 1897.

This result is, I understand, entirely attributable to the prevalence of dry weather.

From the subjoined tables it will be seen that in the Southern districts, east of the Main Range, Gatton has been most affected by rust, whilst in that portion west of the Main Range, Toowoomba and Highfields have been the greatest sufferers.

No rust is reported from the Central district, whilst the only acre of grain reported from the Northern division (Herberton) was so affected.

The dry weather experienced may have been the means of keeping the rust away, but it had also the effect of seriously diminishing the yield of grain.

The cultivation of this cereal does not appear to have been attempted in the Central district beyond what may be regarded as experimental areas, as the total area reaped for grain was 13 acres—

Barcaldine ... 5 acres, yielding 32 bushels = 6:40 bushels per acre

Emerald ... 6 ,, , 180 ,, =30:00 ,, , , ,

Rockhampton ... 2 ,, , , 12 ,, = 6:00 ,, , , ,

The yield at Emerald should encourage further efforts in wheat cultivation in the Central division, especially as rust is not reported as affecting crops in these districts.

In addition to the area yielding grain-

Barcaldine returns 30 acres yielding 16 tons of hay Rockhampton ,, 13 ,, ,, 13 ,, ,, ,,

also reported free from rust.

In the Northern division, as previously stated, only 1 acre is returned as being cultivated for wheat; this was at Herberton, and it was affected by rust and yielded 10 bushels of grain.

The highest yield per acre is given at Harrisville, in the eastern portion of the Southern division,

where 1 acre yielded 32 bushels.

The great bulk of wheat grown was in the western portion of the Southern division of the Colony, 581,218 bushels being produced out of a total product of 607,012 bushels.

In this district the highest average yield is Warwick with 16:60 bushels for clean grain, 18:90 bushels for rusted grain, or an average on all produced of 16.63 bushels of wheat per acre. The next is Killarney with an average of 16:34 on clean grain and none rusted.

The following tables show the details for each district in each of the three divisions of the

Ha. WHEAT (GRAIN) RETURNS, 1898.

							•				RESULTS.				
Pot	tr Sone	sions D	: t t	4			AFFE	CTED WITH	RUST.	F	REE FROM RU	ST.		TOTAL.	
	boatl.	sions D	Istric	ots.		luce.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.	Total Extent of Land Reaped for Grain.	Produce.	Averag per Acre.
East of Mai	S n. Rar	OUTH.						Bushels.	Bushels.		Bushels.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushel
Biggenden							83 Kd			1	20	20.00	1	20	20.00
Beaudesert										4	32	8.00	4	32	8.00
crow's Nest				0.0			90	1,140	12.67	451	7,515	16.66	541	8,655	16.00
Dugandan Lidsvold										2	20	10.00	. 2	20	10.00
fatton		•••								1	16	16.00	1	16	16.00
in Gin							232	1,643	7.08	27	319	11.81	259	1,962	7.58
ympie										13	185	14.23	13	185	14.23
Harrisville								•••		1	20 32	20.00 32.00	1	20	20.00
pswich							G. 1 (88)			2	43	21.50	$\frac{1}{2}$	32 43	32.00 21.50
aidley							23	220	9.57	130	2,068	15.91	153	2,288	14.95
ogan										3	46	15.33	3	46	15.33
Iarburg								1		1	15	15.00	1	15	15.00
Vanango										532	12,226	22.98	532	12,226	22.98
Totals			11.0	10.	2.1		345	3,003	8:70	1,169	22,557	19:30	1,514	25.560	16.88
West of Mai	n Ran	ae-						4.4.4			Jeody	rot bo	10030		-
Ilora		90					225	2,850	12.67	7,086	66,217	9:34	7,311	00 007	9.45
alby							4	38	9.50	2,126	28,541	13.42	2,130	69,067 28,579	13.42
Highfields							760	11,385	14.98	2,113	33,414	15.81	2,873	44,799	15.59
nglewood									10000	253	2,449	9.68	253	2,449	9.68
Cillarney										3,450	56,360	16:34	3,450	56,360	16.34
Iitchell							55	172	3.13	384	2,874	7.48	439	3,046	6.94
tanthorpe							53	392	7.40	1,432	7,935	5.54	1,485	8,327	5.61
4							boor	son bule to		140	1,477	10.55	140	1,477	10.55
exas							1 045			282	1,732	6.14	282	1,732	6.14
Varwick							1,245	12,589	10.11	10,646	122,388	11.50	11,891	134,977	11.35
Teulba							189	3,573	18.90	13,431	222,992 3,840	16.60 4.70	13,620	226,565	16.63
								<u> </u>	*	011	5,040	470	011	3,840	4.70
Totals							2,531	30,999	12.25	42,160	550,219	13.05	44,691	581,218	13.01
Totals	Sout	hern			10		2,876	34,002	11.82	43,329	572,776	13.22	46,205	606,778	13.13
	CE	NTRAL.					THE REAL PROPERTY.	the pate	12 11 9 12	10 97 71	36,911 P.1.V7	erchit lig	ert od!	te mone	O IIIs
Barcaldine										5	32	6.40	5	32	6.40
Emerald										6	180	30.00	6	180	30.00
Rockhampton							1811.18		0.0	2	12	6.00	2	12	6.00
Total	Centr	al					5,2,50			13	224	17:23	13	904	17.00
					North					10	22°t	11 20	10	224	17.23
Herberton		ORTH.													
rerperton							1	10	10.00	···	09	agail, agai	. 1	10	10.00
Total	North	1					1	10	10.00	100			1	10	10.00
T	otal C	olony					2,877	34,012	11.82	43,342	573,000	13.22	46,219	607,012	13.13

WHEAT (HAY) RETURNS, 1898.

						AFFI	ECTED WITH	RUST.	FR	EE FROM RUS	st.	TW.	TOTAL.	
Pett	y Sessi	ons Dis	stricts.			Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
				180	2.9	3 10 6	-8-1-10 (1-12)	14 2 14	d belo	oganicies s	DESTRUCTION	1 10 70	Tons.	Tons.
	0						Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	purpus.	Tons.	Tons.
East of Mai		THERN.					e same total			renze e is		7) osa
Biggenden									2	3	1.50	2	3	1.50
Seaudesert							4	4.00	19	43	2.26	20	47	2.35
aboolture	Milate			D	te is a	(Vonill	1	2	5	2.50	2	5	2.50
row's Nest	Me,	S				8	7	0.88	41	75	1.83	49	82	1.67
ugandan	764	9				52	83	1.60	12	14	1.17	64	97	1.52
idsvold						10	20	2.00	7	10	1.43	17	30	1.76
sk						5	10	2.00	2	3	1.50	7	13	1.86
atton				04.04	OW	310	311	1.00	71	92	1:30	381	403	1.06
ayndah					()	2	1	0.50	i	000000	101.0	2	1	2.00
ympie						4	8	2.00		1000000	1.10	4	8	1.06
Iarrisville						7	7	1.00	10	11	1.10	17	18 351	1.57
Laidley						7	8	1.14	217	343	1.58	224 22	42	1.91
ogan						11	20	1.82	11	22	2.00	12	20	1.67
Marburg						1	2	2.00	11	18		42	48	1.14
Vanango								7.05	42	48	1.14	3	5	3.67
Redcliffe						3	5	1.67	4	8	2.00	4	8	2.00
Rosewood	000						01.48		3	7	2.33	3	7	2.33
South Brisbar	ie								9	-	2 00	0000	Married 1	
Total			(4.72			421	486	1.15	454	702	1.55	875	1,188	1.36
West of Me	in Ro	inge—						2.50					10	0.31
Allora	sinid.								157	49	0.31	157	49 10	1.00
Charleville								7.1.10	10	10	1.00	10	70	1.17
Cunnamulla						****			60	70	1.17	60	17	1.06
Dalby								11	16	17 31	1.06	60	31	0.55
Goondiwindi						100	140	1.90	60	14	1.00	117	157	1:34
Highfields			***	11.0	7.1.	103	143	1:39	14	14	1 00	59	17	0.2
Hungerford	***		1			59	17		99	51	0.52	99	51	0.55
Inglewood									16	14	0.88	16	14	0.88
Killarney			V			1	1	1.00	4	1	0.25	5	2	0.4
Mitchell					81802	10	1	0.10	161	72	0.45	171	73	0.4
Roma					biii	TO COLUMN		CONTRACTOR LOS	110	44	0.40	110	44	0.4
St. George Stanthorpe			3/						111	8	0.73	11	8	0.7
Surat		111							23	3	0.13	23	3	0.1
Texas		.0.7							30	20	0.67	30	20	0.6
Toowoomba		C.G.				168	146	0.87	486	358	0.74	654	504	0:7
Warwick		Ver	7.7.			00	28	1.00	118	107	0.91	146	135	0.9
Yeulba									2	2	1.00	2	2	1.0
Total		86	1.3.	···.		369	336	0.91	1,377	871	0.63	1,746	1,207	0.6
Tota	1 Sout	hern	reftni	and the	bei	790	822	1.04	1,831	1,573	0.86	2,621	2,395	0.9
						Trestour C	0.000	single compact	tend ed	1 101 79E	ud sem	11 , 11%	rena ned	
11!		ENTRA							30	16	0.53	30	16	0.5
Barcaldine								1	13	13	1.00	13	13	1.0
Rockhampto	n								- 10				_	_
Tota	l Cen	tral			٠		for Crains.	- B	43	29	0.67	43		0.6
		Colon				. 790	822	1.04	1,874	1,602	0.85	2,664	2,424	0.8

So far the great expectations formed of the capacity of the western lands of the Central division for becoming great wheat-producing districts have not been carried to a practical issue. In the past year 422 acres were sown with wheat, 43 acres were mown for hay, and 13 acres were reaped for grain, yielding 224 bushels, as against 24 mown for hay and 80 acres yielding 630 bushels for 1897, and 22 acres were cut for green fodder.

Probably with greater experience as to time of sowing, &c., better results will be obtained and larger areas devoted to wheat than now obtains. Undoubtedly the quality of the land is all than can be desired but the seasons have not been propitious.

There have been imported and exported from Queensland during 1898 the following bread-stuffs:—

:	Imn	orts.					Exports.		
Flour Wheat Biscuits	32,324 315,289 163,796	tons bushels lb.			Value. 873,851 64,845 6,292		tons lb.		¥920 292
Showing net	imports-							Value.	
	neat .			32,249 315,289 148,753	bushels	 	 	£372,931 64,845 6,000	
				93590 00:06 •	To	otal	 	£443,776	

The total values of these breadstuffs imported into and exported from Queensland for 1897, were—

		Imports.		Exports.	
Flour	31,670 tons 360,419 bushels	 £410,036 95,111	229 tons 1.753 bushels		£2,676
Wheat Biscuits	143,546 lb.	 5,279	39,506 lb.		708

Showing net imports-

Flour	•••	31,441		 		 Value. £407,360
Wheat		358,666	bushels	 	1	 94,843
Biscuits		104,040	lb.	 •••		 4,571

£506,774

being a reduction of the value of imported breadstuffs for 1898 of £62,998.

For the purposes of contrast the following table will show the amount of flour and wheat imported into Queensland in excess of the export during the past three years, with local production added computed on the basis of 1 ton of flour = 44 bushels of wheat.

1896	 	 Imported. 2,315,293	 Grown in Queensland. 601.254	Total Bushels. 2,916.547
1897	 	 1,755,219	 1.009.293	 2,764,512
1898	 	 1,734,245	 607,012	2,341,257

So that, whilst the population has increased from 472,179 in 1896 to 498,523 in 1898, the quantity of flour and wheat used with the greater population is less by 575,290 bushels.

Of the total quantities the proportion of home production was, in 1896, 21 per cent.; 1897, 37 per

cent.; 1898, 26 per cent.

As the consumption of breadstuffs by the population is a steady quantity, and the numbers are increasing regularly, it follows that the moderate importations of wheat and flour for the past year, combined with the short harvest yield, will necessitate increased importations during the present year.

If the area sown for wheat during 1899 is the same as for 1898, about 85,000 bushels will be

required for seed alone.

As the quantity produced by Queensland is less than 30 per cent. (25:9) of the total quantity grown and imported, agriculturists will not overtake the requirements of the home markets for some time. Even with good seasons like 1897, it is evident that there is great room for expansion in local production before the home requirements are fully met.

BARLEY.

There have been two varieties of barley grown—the ordinary and the malting barley. area reaped for grain has increased by 867 acres over that of 1897, but the quantity of grain is less for 1898 by 14,975 bushels than in 1897; the average produce of 1898 being 11:84 bushels to the acre, whilst in 1897 the yield was 24 bushels, a reduction owing to the dry season.

The total acreage under barley in the Colony for 1898 was as under:-

Reaped for grain			 	 	2,944
Cut for hay			 	 	
Cut for green fodder	•••	•••	 	 •••	2,457
Total					5 553

Doubtless the dry season, besides reducing the yield of grain, led to a large area being cut for green fodder, since the area for this item is 866 acres greater than in the preceding year.

The area, &c., under barley for the past two years is as under:-

901							1.		magament 13 ch
	Year.						Area for Grain.	Produce.	Average Produce per Acre.
1897 1898		 sks					Acres. 2,077 2,944	Bushels. 49,840 34,865	Bushels. 24·00 11·84
	Increase in 189 Decrease in 189						867	14,975	12:16

The whole of the barley grown has been produced in the western portion of the Southern division of the Colony, Toowoomba, Warwick, and Highfields cultivating the largest areas under malting barley, and Allora, Warwick, and Toowoomba the bulk of the ordinary grain.

The table as under shows the acreage and produce of each variety for each district:-

Ia.

RETURN showing the Area under Barley, exclusive of Hay and Green Crops, and the Yield of Grain obtained therefrom

ANTE CONTRACTOR			***********	Malting Grai	in.	- Anna 144	Other Varieties	Grain.
Dis	strict.		Acres.	Bushels.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average per Acre
Allora Crow's Nest Dalby Dugandan Gatton Gayndah Gin Gin Highfields Killarney Laidley Nanango Toowoomba Warwick All Other Distri	cts	8	106 115 91 1 25 1 1 364 41 40 19 699 450	1,603 2,181 493 7 262 30 10 5,955 848 570 242 5,968 8,748	Bushels. 15·12 18·97 5·42 7·00 10·48 30·00 10·00 16·36 20·68 14·25 12·74 8·54 19·44	487 20 4 2 3 5 21 1 1 159 270 18	1,759 275 40 40 22 80 492 25 24 1,129 3,775 287	Bushels. 3'61 13'75 10'00 20'00 7'33 16'00 23'43 25'00 24'00 7'10 13'98 15'94
Total		 	1,953	26,917	13.78	991	7,948	8.02

The quantity of malt produced in Queensland last year is stated at 32,629 bushels. The quantity of malt imported into Queensland was 129,811 bushels. The quantity of malt used in the manufacture of beer during 1898 was 185,310 bushels. In addition to the malt imported, 16,833 bushels of barley were imported last year of a value of £3,618, whilst 2,652 bushels of a value of £470 were exported. I am not aware how much of these two items was malting barley, as the Customs returns do not discriminate between the two classes.

The following statement shows the quantity of barley malted in Queensland, distinguishing between grain grown in the Colony and that imported:—

Made from Imported Barley.		Ma	de from Queensland	Total Malt Produced.	
Bushels.			Bushels.		Bushels.
12,278	À.		20,371	 	32,629

The quantity of malt made in and imported into this Colony for the past seven years is shown below:—

Ib.

	Malted in Queensland, (Financial Year.) Bushels.		Malt Imported Bushels.
1891-92	737	1892	 116,377
1892-93	2,198	1893	 121,607
1893-94	1,408	1894	 127,188
1894-95	4,537	1895	 153,843
1895-96	12,988	1896	 147,474
1896-97	14,400	1897	 156,613
1897-98	34,589	1898	 298,111
1898 (calendar)	32,629		

Some discrepancies in figures exist owing to the Excise returns being made up for the year ending 30th June, whilst statistics are collected for the year ending 31st December, but, as similar dates have been taken each year, they are comparable year by year.

The quantity of malt used in the breweries of this Colony is returned by the breweries at 185,310 bushels.

The amount of duty payable on the malt imported would amount to £29,207, whilst the value is declared to be £42,983.

This offers a very large field for enterprise, both on the part of farmers and maltsters, before the requirements of Queensland are overtaken, and may lead to something being done on co-operative lines similarly to sugar and butter.

There has been sent out of the Colony during 1898-

		Total			 	 £46,601
" barley	BE LVA E		•••	•••		 3,618
For malt		wol.e.			 	 42,983

which could be retained and circulated here if the cultivation of the cereal and its conversion into malt were sufficient for the supply of local requirements.

Whilst some brewers state that the local product is not equal to imported malt for brewing purposes, it must be remembered that there is room for experiment to ascertain the variety of seed best adapted to the soil and climate, the best time of sowing, method of cultivation and treatment, and that probably some improvements will be made in the process of malting as greater experience is gained.

MAIZE.

The past year shows a falling off, both in area under cultivation and returns therefrom, compared with 1897, as will be seen from the table shown under:—

J.

Year.				44:23	Gra	Average Produce per Acre.	
1897 1898	8 65 8 78 8 60 8 68			 71.02 	 Acres. 109,721 102,835	Bushels. 2,803,172 2,252,481	Bushels, 25°55 21°90
		ase in 1	1808	 8 01	 6,886	550,691	3.65

The total area of land planted with maize was as under:-

Reaped for grain Cut for green fodder	V	 internal 	 Acres. 102,835 3,835
Total			106 670

as against 112,226 acres for 1897.

The season was a bad one for maize, the average yield per acre being 3.65 bushels below that of

This led to the importation of 371,884 bushels of a value of £60 462 from the other colonies and America, against which the exports were 3 828 bushels, value £574.

A comparative return showing the area under cultivation, yield, and increase or decrease for 1897 and 1898 appears below, and from it is shown that the largest crop was reaped at Warwick, whilst the heaviest yield per acre was at Cairns, with 48.13 bushels to the acre:-

	Area	Planted for	Grain.	Y	rield of Grain		Avera	ge Yield pe	r Acre.
Petty Sessions District.	In 1897.	In 1898.	Increase * or Decrease †	In 1897.	In 1898.	Increase * or Decrease †	In 1897.	In 1898.	Increase or Decrease
Bushdard	1			adenti .			Busbels.		
	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Laidley Toowoomba Warwick Gatton Dugandan Allora Marburg Highfields Harrisville Killarney Rosewood Crow's Nest Beaudesert Herberton Redeliffe Esk	9,403 8,855 9,255 7,774 7,700 8,124 5,414 5,427 4,461 3,010 3,141 2,577 2,623 2,375 2,631 2,168	8,844 8,813 8,766 8,518 7,586 6,309 5,616 5,410 3,592 3,005 2,737 2,709 2,490 2,436 2,248 2,248	+ 559 + 42 + 489 * 744 + 114 + 1,815 * 202 + 17 + 869 + 5 + 404 * 132 + 133 * 61 + 383 * 77	199,010 167,031 274,583 149,471 221,785 182,075 112,322 159,721 120,833 98,907 72,148 74,143 86,499 89,662 81,228 55,760	141,745 201,391 227,483 136,026 129,430 111,304 86,751 147,635 62,269 81,453 50,484 76,207 65,158 94,272 51,474 39,043	+57,265 *34,360 +47,100 +13,445 +92,355 +70,771 +25,571 +12,086 +58,564 +17,454 +21,664 * 2,064 +21,341 * 4,610 +29,754 +16,717	21·16 18·86 29·67 19·23 28·80 22·41 20·75 29·43 27·09 32·86 22·97 28·77 32·98 37·75 30·87 25·72	16·02 22·85 25·95 15·97 17·06 15·45 27·29 17·34 27·11 18·45 28·13 26·17 38·70 22·89 17·39	+ 5·14 * 3·99 + 3·72 + 3·26 +11·74 + 4·77 + 5·30 + 2·14 + 9·75 + 5·75 + 4·52 + 0·64 + 6·81 * 0·95 + 7·98 + 8·33
Nerang	1,952	1,945	+ 7	72,859	62,459	†10,400	37.33	32.11	+ 5.22
Dalby Cairns	1,437 $1,295$	1,646 1,496	* 209 * 201	37,667 45,963	39,778 72,008	* 2,111 *26,045	26·21 35·49	24·17 48·13	† 2.04 *12.64
liaro	1,470	1,412	† 58	51,634	35,568	†16,066	35.13	25·19 22·45	† 9·94 † 2·78
Logan Bundaberg	1,427 1,886	1,382 $1,362$	† 45 † 524	35,998 48,636	31,032 32,166	† 4,966 †16,470	25·23 25·79	23.61	+ 2.18
namich	2,193	1,300	+ 893	56,965	24,061	+32,904	25.98	18.51	+ 7.47
Nanango	823	1,303	* 480	18,175	42,562	*24,387	22.08	32.66	*10.58

It will be seen that the largest area under maize was at Laidley, with 8,844 acres; but, as the yield of grain was 16:02 bushels per acre against 21:16 bushels for the previous year, it is evident that a bad season was experienced in that district.

The yield per acre for one year is no indication of the fertility of the district; but, whilst this is an important factor in the result, the weather experienced is an equally important one. As prices have been much higher for maize than last year, it is probable that the money obtained for the shorter crop is not

very much less than was obtained last year for the heavier crop at lower prices. Ham and At the same time the consumer has to pay considerably more for what he purchases.

The following table contrasts the average yield of the last two quinquennial periods with the yield

In only one district—that of Cairns—does the yield for 1898 exceed the average yield for the five years ended 1895, and some of the districts fall considerably below that average :-

					a of tosasses			01, 51	Av	erage Yield per Ac	re.
Pe	olice Di				Petty Sess	ions Di	strict.	utos mid di	Five Years ended 1890.	Five Years ended 1895.	Year 1898,
Allora					Allora	17.18	7 M.		Bushels. 16.00	Bushels. 20.34	Bushels. 17.64
Brisbane	miy le	11	en jur te:	}	Brisbane Redcliffe	ili.		}	22.14	23.58	23.20
Bundaberg				{	South Brisban Bundaberg Gin Gin			}	30.59	35.20	23:10
Cairns					Cairns				40.75 44.23	34·37 31·09	48·13 25·24
Douglas Gatton	i Leggie				Douglas Gatton			3	19.22	21.61	16.00
Tympie	•••				Laidley Gympie				29.17	32.55	23·62 27·29
Highfields Ipswich				111	Highfields Ipswich	27:10			21·92 22·96	28·84 20·10	18.51
Logan				{	Beaudesert Logan			}	20.93	27.18	24.84
Marburg				{	Marburg Rosewood	8810		}	16.84	21.68	16.43
Maryborough					Maryborough				26.58	27.50	19.96
Normanby			757	{	Dugandan Harrisville	0		}	19.55	24.05	17.15
Tiaro Toowoomba			201.		Tiaro Toowoomba				27·28 19·24	29·33 24·18	25·19 22·85
Warwick		•••		{	Killarney Warwick			}	23.57	31.85	26.24

In Warwick, which returns the greatest quantity of maize, the shrinkage in yield for 1898 compared with the last quinquennial period was 5.61 bushels per acre, although considerably more than for the period ended 1890; Toowoomba, the next largest, 1.33 bushels per acre below; and Highfields, the next largest in yield, was 1.55 bushels short; whilst Cairns, the only district showing an increase had risen 13.76 for the past year.

OATS.

Although there is a considerable demand for oats in this Colony, the production of grain, owing principally to deficient rainfall, shows a great falling off as compared with the previous year, as will be seen on reference to the table following :

					K		ARAT TO LABOUR DESIG
	Year	isal o		3 373 3	Area for Grain.	Produce.	Average Produce per Acre
1897 1898	 Average per Active Businels 18 55		eladiodi 1741. j	 	Acres. 1,834 271	Bushels. 31,496 4,047	Bushels. 17·17 14·93
	ase in 1898 ase in 1898		(···	 	1,563	27,449	2:24

With the exception of one acre in Rockhampton and one acre in Cook, all the grain was produced in the Southern division of the Colony.

Only Toowoomba and Allora return over 50 acres under this crop as being reaped for grain, Toowoomba returning 86 acres yielding 1,234 bushels, and Allora 86 acres for 1,118 bushels.

The particulars of areas and returns for grain will be printed in the Appendix to my General

The total area under oats in the Colony during 1898 was :-

000				Acres.
Reaped for grain	 	 	 	271
Mown for hay	 	 	 (m	9,358
Cut for green fodder	 	 	 	3,966

13.595

local production for 1898 was only 21 per cent. of the total requirements.

Considerable progress has been made during the past year in the cultivation of rice, the area being greater than ever before planted, whilst the returns obtained from 863 acres of 38,133 bushels of paddy or rough rice, or an average of 44.19 bushels to the acre, must be most encouraging to those engaged in the industry.

The returns for the past five years are as under:-

		of the	Year.				Leading	Acres.	Bushels.	Average Bushels.
G 10	VIII. GASI	70T2 91	ore along	1416	DE CONTRACT	io , amp		EW GENERAL SE	1.729.7.681.301.1	1917, 18401, 903
1894								650	24,866	38.26
1895	3.40000							71.6	19,245	26.88
1896					•••	•••		600	20,528	34.21
1897								445	12,990	29.19
1898	1.11	.77.40.BU				111100		863	38,133	44.19

Although the cultivation is principally carried on in the Northern division of the Colony, small areas have been planted at Logan and Tiaro, the former with fairly encouraging results, 19 acres yielding 618 bushels of paddy, or an average of 32:53 bushels per acre.

If the farmers can produce a good class of rice at a fair profit there is no danger of overstocking the markets for years to come.

Taking the bushel of paddy at 56 lb., and allowing 162 lb. of paddy to 100 lb. of clean rice, we arrive at the quantity in pounds weight produced in the Colony as being 1,318,178 lb. of clean rice.

The net import of rice into Queensland for 1898 was 8,235,564 lb., of a value of £49,456 sterling,

so that the local production constitutes only 14 per cent. of what is required for the consumption of the

Colony.

The grower is protected, too, by a heavy import duty of 1d. per lb. and freight from Java, China, or Japan.

Against these he must pay much heavier rates for labour, and, perhaps, has something to learn in the cultivation of the cereal.

The principal centre of production was Cairns, which returned 82 per cent. of the whole quantity of rice grown in the Colony, Douglas and Cook producing 7 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively.

Distric	t.	bjejd nece	, suprelon		Position in th	e Colony.		enario ir aco	o gri i di aci	Area Planted.	Quantity Produced.	Average Yield per Acre.
Cairns Cook Douglas Mackay Somerset Herberton St. Lawrence Logan Tiaro	10. 9 20. 20 20. 20 20. 20 20. 20 20. 20 20. 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	nowe	Northern D "" "" Central Southern ""	ivision,	East of Coas "" "" West of Coa East of Main ""	;; st Range	d sare	tor e		Acres. 709 47 60 8 4 10 1 19 5	Bushels. 33,540 1,456 1,653 420 18 325 60 618 43	Bushels, 47·30 31·00 27·55 52·50 4·50 32·50 60·00 32·52 8·60
yartues signi			el venegu	Тота		er mana Alimeda	rt silili m lva	deidy		863	38,133	44.19

RYE.

There is a considerable falling off in the production of this cereal, the area reaped for grain for 1898 being 299 acres against 470 acres for 1897, whilst the returns for 1898 were 3,874 bushels against 8,329 bushels for 1897.

The following statement shows the area, &c., under rye for each of the last five years:-

			M.		
Year. 1894	 ed 015	 166	Acres.	 Yield, Bushels. 5,251	Average per Acre, Bushels. 18.55
1895	 	 	202	 4,169	. 20.64
1896	 	 	345	 7,449	. 21.59
1897	 	 	470	 8,329	. 17.72
1898	 	 	299	 3,874	12.96

Rye is grown principally in the Southern division of the Colony, the largest acreage being in Toowoomba, where 86 acres yielded 1,378 bushels, Gatton 82 acres yielded 811 bushels, and Dugandan with 65 acres yielding 584 bushels, the other centres yielding only comparatively small quantities.

The total area under this cereal is as follows:-

Reaped for grain		•••	 	•••	••••	Acres. 299
Mown for hay			 			483
Cut for green feed			 	Nebbo	1 41001	538
Total area	under o	ron				1 320

POTATOES (ENGLISH).

The production of English potatoes shows a decrease of yield in the whole Colony for 1898 of 2,107 tons as compared with the previous year. The largest centre of production is the Gatton district, with 2,254 tons, followed by Crow's Nest, with 1,463 tons. The total yield for the eastern portion of the Southern division was 11,783 tons, being 72 per cent. of the whole yield.

In the western portion of the Southern division, Highfields produced 1,224 tons, closely followed by Warwick with 1,165 tons.

The total yield of the western portion of the Southern division was 3,434 tons, or 21 per cent. of the total yield.

The whole Southern division therefore produced 15,217 tons, or 93 per cent. of the whole crop.

The total yield for the Central division was 352 tons, of which 301 tons were grown east of the Main Range.

The Northern division produced a total of 844 tons, of which 537 tons were grown east and 307 tons were grown west of the Main Range.

The weight and value of potatoes imported into Queensland for the past two years were as under:-

			Tons.		Value.
1897	 		 15,756	11(1.2)	£61,102
1898	 ***	4400	 10.233	Days train	£70.006.

The colony therefore produced 62 per cent. of the total consumption of this article.

POTATOES (SWEET).

In sweet potatoes there was an increase of 2,603 tons for the past year, the figures for 1898 being 20,069 tons, and for 1897 being 17,466 tons. Out of the total no less than 14,468 tons were produced in the eastern portion of the Southern division.

COTTON

Cotton growing as an industry has practically become extinct, since the only return of this product is 50 lb. grown in Cooktown, compared with 19,977 lb. produced in 1897.

SUGAR.

In collating the returns in connection with the Sugar Industry, considerable difficulty has been experienced, as I understand has been the case in previous years, in getting the necessary information furnished promptly.

Had millowners' and farmers' returns been furnished immediately after the close of the crushing season, these particulars would have been available some weeks ago.

The production of sugar for the past year has been greatly in excess of previous years.

The yield for 1896 was 100,774 tons; 1897, 97,916 tons; whilst the yield for 1898 is 163,734 tons, or a surplus of 65,818 tons over the yield of the previous year, representing an increase of 67.2 per cent. on the production of 1897.

Of this quantity 126,151 tons had been exported from 1st June, 1898, to 31st March, 1899, which, although not being the date up to which this return is nominally made up, may be taken as representing the proportion of this past season's crop so dealt with.

Crushing did not cease in all cases before the 31st December, 1898, but the returns now furnished represent the whole season's crushing, and may be taken to be complete for the whole season's

Deducting the quantity exported from the quantity produced leaves 37,583 tons, but as this would equal 167 lbs. per head of population, it is manifestly in considerable excess of the requirements for home consumption, and a proportion of it will no doubt find its way to markets outside of Queensland.

The net importations of cane sugar of the different Colonies of Australasia, including New Zealand, were as under:-

under.					
New South Wales	01	 	 	*34,678	tons.
Victoria	80/71	 	 	56,597	,, 07
South Australia	88-01	 	 	28,105	"
Western Australia		 	 	7,218	,,
Tasmania	50-16	 	 	6,752	"
New Zealand		 	 	+30,925	"
				* / W. C. S. M. D. C.	

—the total importations being stated at

... 164,275 tons in 1897.

Taking the quantity of sugar per capita at 110.5 lbs., as given by Mr. Coghlan in his last publication of the "Seven Colonies of Australasia," we find that the Queensland requirements (mean population) would amount to 24,300 tons. This quantity, deducted from that produced—163,734 tons—would leave 139,434 tons available for export over and above the Queensland home requirements, and would therefore be only 24.841 tons below the whole of the importation of sugar for the Australasian would therefore be only 24,841 tons below the whole of the importation of sugar for the Australasian Colonies, including New Zealand.

These figures are shown in the subjoined table:—	Tons.		Tons.
Total quantity of sugar produced in Queensland Required for home use, and manufacture of beer, jam,	200		163,734
&c	24,300 139,434		a lo bloix
niorie was not 50% to a formation of the same of the transfer control of	district to	1121 1721	163,734
Importation into Australasian Colonies, including New Zealand			164,275
Surplus production in Queensland over and above local requirements	off lost	igdas	139,434
Margin below Australasian importations		Lancation	24,841

With a moderate expansion of production, therefore, Queensland will be capable of supplying the whole of the requirements of the Australasian Colonies.

The area of cane crushed in 1896 was 66,640 acres; 1897, 65,432 acres; 1898, 82,391 acres; showing an additional area for 1898 over the figures of the previous year of 16,959 acres, so that whilst the acreage crushed during 1898 shows an increase over that of 1897 of 25.9 per cent., the increase of yield of sugar is 67.2 per cent.

In 1897 the average number of tons of sugar per acre of cane crushed was 1:50 tons; for 1898 the yield is 1.99 tons.

The weight of cane returned as taken off the 82,391 acres cane crushed was 1,542,090 tons, or an average of 18.7 tons per acre as against 12.3 tons for 1897. In the Southern Districts the yield was 21.0 tons of cane per acre, the Central 26.8, and the Northern 16.7.

The average yield of sugar for the different chief centres for the past six years is given below. It will be seen that there is a distinct improvement in the yield at each centre, except in the Ingham and Mourilyan one, where the yield is slightly below that of 1897.

		Avi	ERAGE YIEL	D, ETC.			
A		1893. 1.84	1894. 2·57	1895. 1.61	1896. 1·36	1897. 1.87	1898. 2·39
Ayr Bundaberg Gin Gin	•••	1.71	1.50	1·48 0·10	1.47 }	1.05	2:01
Cairns		1.25	1.75	1.89	1.58	$1.76 \}$ $2.49 \}$	2.65
Douglas Childers Maryborough	818	2.18	2.09	1·71 2·00	$2.20 \ 1.11$	1.27	2.23
Tiaro Ingham		2.26	2.72	1.86	1.39)	2.51 }	2.20
Mourilyan Logan	d mi	1·36 1·23	1.49 1.25 1.79	1·61 0·96 1·47	2·08 1·24 1·01	2·65 \ 0·76 \ 1·35	1.52 1.49
Mackay		1.79	1.19	1 11	101	100	

The number of tons of cane taken to manufacture the ton of sugar in each district for 1898 is

^{*}The production of sugar in New South Wales for 1898 was 21,110 tons in addition to that imported.

Na.
SUGAR AVERAGES, 1898.

District.			Tons of Cane per Acre Crushed.	Tons Sugar per Acre Crushed.	Tons of Cane per of Sugar.	Ton
Southern.	20.00		t Pro margine more		TO THE STATE OF TH	
Bundaberg and Gin Gin		 	 20.40	2.01	10.12	
Childers, Maryborough, and Tiaro		 	 23.19	2.23	10.41	
Logan		 	 19.47	1.52	12.83	
Marburg and Rosewood		 	 17.08	1.53	11.14	
Maroochy and Gympie		 	 16.38	1.89	8.66	
Nerang		 	 15.74	1.61	9.79	
Total Southern		 	 21:02	2.04	10.29	
Central.				LUMBURGE WAYER		
Rockhampton		 	 26.84	2.79	9.61	
Northern.						
Ayr		 	 21.74	2.39	9.09	
Bowen		 	 13.87	1.65	8.40	
Cairns and Douglas		 	 23.67	2.65	8.91	
Ingham and Mourilyan		 	 18.16	2.20	8.24	
Mackay		 	 12.94	1.49	8.69	
Total Northern		 	 16:67	1.88	8.65	
Total Colony		 	 18.72	1.99	9.42	

The yield of sugar per acre is highest in the Cairns and Douglas District for the whole Colony, being 2.65 tons of sugar per acre of cane crushed, and the same as recorded last year for the Mourilyan section of the same district.

N b.

The area and output of the two years 1897-8 are contrasted in the following table:—

		Cultivation.				Prod	uction.		
Petty Sessions District.	Area in	Area in	Increase	18	97.	18	98.	Increas — Decreas	
	1897.	1898.	—Decrease in 1898.	Area Crushed.	Produce.	Area Crushed.	Produce.	Area Crushed.	Produce.
blida fadros asses Carol									
Ayr Bowen	Acres. 6,510 1,102	Acres. 7,818 1,632	Acres. 1,308 530	Acres. 4,404 582	Tons. 8,236 1,350	Acres. 5,208 890	Tons. 12,460 1,470	Acres. 804 308	Tons. 4,224
Bundaberg and Gin Gin Cairns and Douglas	23,305 6,749	25,550 8,101	2,245 1,352	16,139 3,230	16,999 6,341	21,390 5,547	43,099 14,740	5,251 $2,317$	26,100 8,399
Childers, Maryborough and Tiaro Ingham and Mourilyan Logan	15,253 12,826 1,585	16,651 15,893 1,535	1,398 3,067 —50	10,936 9,725 1,007	13,867 $24,874$ 765	12,073 11,536 1,392	26,888 25,416 2,113	1,137 1,811 385	13,021 542 1,348
Mackay	27,251 940	29,891 938	2,640 — 2	16,794 610	22,604 300	21,350 815	31,780 1,250	4,556 205	9,176
Maroochy and Gympie Nerang Rockhampton	913 1,015 1,192	1,182 888 933	$ \begin{array}{r} 269 \\ -127 \\ -259 \end{array} $	544 761 700	963 812 805	710 808 672	1,343 1,299 1,876	166 47 — 28	380 480 1,071
Totals, 1897 Totals, 1898	98,641	111,012	(4)	65,432	97,916	82,391	163,734		
		li eci e	.game /	TERLIGIE.	4				
Increase in certain District Decrease in certain District		4ar	12,809 438		.801.			16,987	65,818
Net Increase in 1898	CVE	1		7 I	17.1		- ···a.	28	07.010
Net Decrease in 1898		I (11)	12,371		- · · ·			16,959	65,818

In addition to the area of 82,391 acres crushed for sugar, 1,313 acres were used for plants, and 27,308 acres were stand-over, or unproductive—111,012 acres being really under sugar-cane as a crop, although not all used for producing sugar.

The number of manufactories at work in Queensland during the past year was-

Refineries	1	 0.7.1	 	 3
Sugar-making		 	 	 60
Crushing only		 	 	 14

The amount of molasses produced in each division of the Colony is as under:-

Southern		 	 			1,843,986
Central		 	 	•••		60,000
Northern		 	 		•••	2,094,300
	Total					3.998.286

Owing to superior treatment but little sugar remains in the molasses when finished, so that it possesses very little value. Of the distilleries previously manufacturing rum from this article, only 5 are now in operation.

BEET.

I have tried to ascertain the prospects of the manufacture of beet sugar, which was commenced in Victoria in 1898. The latest official information obtainable is that in 1897-8 there were 1,479 acres under sugar beet, from which 10,281 tons of sugar beetroots were harvested, which, when topped and dressed, were estimated to represent 8,878 tons of clean beets, but the results and quantity of sugar obtained therefrom are not published. In this particular I append the following paragraph from the Australasian Trade Review of the 4th instant :-

"Beet Sugar Yield.—The season has not been propitious for the Maffra Beet Sugar Company, and the output is not very likely to exceed 1,100 tons of refined sugar. The total is certainly about twice the yield of last season, but it is weefully below expectations. The sugar is likely to be high in saccharine, but that, while benefiting consumers, will not compensate for small quantity. The management have had many difficulties to contend with." (Now temporarily closed.)

In New South Wales sugar beets have been prophingers processory for their treatment, so that for

have been made up to the present time to obtain the machinery necessary for their treatment, so that for some time to come, apparently, beet sugar will not be produced in the Australasian Colonies in any quantity sufficient to affect the market for cane sugar.

I notice that in India the competition of continental beet sugar with locally produced cane sugar has had the effect of causing many mills and many refineries to close down, and that, with a view of remedying the threatened extinction of the industry, countervailing duties on the bounty-fed beet sugar are now imposed by the Indian Government.

No doubt many of the mills are obsolete and of primitive design, and much could be done by the erection of mills of latest type and embodying all the latest improvements to reduce the cost of production. A redundancy of cheap labour, too, is available in India, so that if the cane were properly crushed and scientifically treated India should be able to turn out sugar at a lower cost of production than most countries.

America, too, has come to the assistance of her own cane sugar industry by imposing duties on imported sugar equal to the amount of bounty they receive from the country of production.

Imposition of countervailing duties is also asked for by the West Indian Islands to save the cane industry there from extinction, but it is doubtful if these would suffice without modernising their machinery and methods of manufacture.

The quantity of cane and other sugars imported in excess of exports into the other Australasian

Colonies, including New Zealand, during 1897 are as under:-

RETURN showing the NET IMPORTS of SUGAR for each of the other Australasian Colonies for the Years 1896 and 1897.

								4.00	
normania.		2207 (04) (03)			1896.			1897.	
	Colo	ny.		Cane Sugar,	Other, including Glucose, etc.	Total.	Cane Sugar.	Other, including Glucose, etc.	Total.
New South Wales Victoria South Australia Western Australia		50 061 14,948 13 15 7 00,501		 Tons. 33,894 53,706 11,186 6,392	Tons 1,723 493 221 30	Tons. 32,171 54,199 11,407 6,422	Tons. 34,678 56,597 28,105 7,218	Tons. — 1,726 — 216 — 124 — 31	Tons. 32,952 56,863 27,981 7,249
Tasmania New Zealand		518.355	/	 6,213 34,287	212 164	6,425 $34,451$	6,752 30,925	31 129	6,783 31,054
Totals		89.118		 145,678	- 603	145,075	164,275	- 1,443	162,882

The minus sign (-) denotes an excess of exports.

The number of sugar mills to which advances have been made under the Sugar Works Guarantee Acts is twelve, and the total sum advanced is £473,660 12s. 10d. by way of principal. The sum of £493,460, including interest, was owing on the 31st December, 1898.

ARROWROOT.

The production of this article has more than doubled during the past year, for, whilst the returns

for 1897 show a total of 2,888 tons of roots, those for the past year are 6,116 tons of roots.

Of this quantity no less than 6,111 tons were produced in the eastern portion of the Southern division, to which the industry, with the exception of a few experimental areas elsewhere, is practically confined.

Of the quantity produced 5,555 tons of roots were converted into arrowroot, the result being 875,640 lb. of manufactured arrowroot of the value of £6,205. The balance was utilised in various ways, but principally used for pig food.

The importations of arrowroot, maizena, and cornflour into Queensland and the value of the same for the past two years was as under :-

		Arrowroo	t.	Maizena and Cornflour.			
Year.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
1897	3 000 C	 11,322 lb.	£159		363,340 lb.	£4.037	
1898		 12,952 ,,	£163		300,742 ,,	£3,260	

So that, although the total requirements of the whole Colony in arrowroot have been overtaken and for many years we have been exporters of the article, still the kindred farinaceous foods of maizena and cornflour continue to be imported in considerable quantities.

The exports of arrowroot and maizena and cornflour for the past two years were:-

Year.			Arrowroo	t,		Maizena and Cornflour.		
1897	77 ******		282,334 lb.	£3,404	99703	1,393 lb.	£39	
1898		A	505,512 ,,	£5,689	mihr	9,776 ,,	£47	

TOBACCO.

There has been a considerable falling off in the weight of cured leaf tobacco produced in the Colony during the past year, the figures for 1897 being 5,703 cwt., which fell last year to 3,276 cwt., showing a decrease of 2,427 cwt., or 43 per cent. less.

The subjoined table shows the area and yield of tobacco grown in the Colony, giving the district where the leaf is produced :-

Tot Indi o				Dis	strict.					d sani	Area.	Produce (dried leaf)
									YEST	9.900	Acres.	Della A Maria
Cape River				***			•••		•••		1	Cwt.
Etheridge											1	1
Ierberton			•••								1	4
nglewood				•••		•••					78	476
Killarney	•••	•••	***	•••	***						1	8
tanthorpe		•••	•••								3	30
exas		910			***		0.44	B P O		0.00	529	2,747
ownsville.	1.00	Jan. 1	07***	•••	10.56	no. wii	11 111 9	ldand)		Lighter 3/1(aph)	4
											617	3,276

No tobacco is returned as grown in the eastern half of the Southern division, whilst in the western, Texas returns 2,747 cwt., or 84 per cent. of the whole; Inglewood also returns 476 cwt., the total for the Southern division being 3,261 cwt.

The Central returns no tobacco, whilst the Northern returns only 15 cwt.

The importation of tobacco for 1897 and 1898, and the quantity entered for home consumption, is given below :-Oa.

Tobacco, &c.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	
Manufactured Unmanufactured Cigars Cigarettes Snuff Total	Lb. 635,347 23,817 56,044 44,948 345	Lb. 593,016 38,486 52,544 43,249 418	
Manufactured	628,346 38,983	727,713 671,768 48,246	
Cigarettes	59,118 56,850 590	57,755 56,336 579	
	Tobacco, &c. Manufactured	Manufactured	

The quantity of leaf tobacco imported for manufacture here had increased by 15,166 lb. during 1898,

when it reached the total of 38,983 lb.—value, £1,681.

This was probably caused by the shortage of Queensland grown leaf, and the necessity of obtaining leaf elsewhere by the local manufacturers.

The following statement gives the amount paid as excise on colonial tobaccos, cigars, &c., during the year 1898:-

Tobacco		•••	***			***			£28,672
Cigars Cigarettes			***	•••					317
Cigarettes			11011	•••	1110	0.11103			1,507
Snuff	***	butted	•••	09:03	100	*** 10	*** 1770	***	19

£30,515

COFFEE.

In coffee culture there has been an advance in area from 311 acres in 1897 to 432 acres in 1898, equal to 121 acres, or 39 per cent.

In yield there is a decrease shown from 81,614 lb. in 1897 to 56,552 in 1898, or a reduction of 25,062 lb.

This may be explained to some extent by the loss in the Cook district, where in 1897 one grower returned 30 acres yielding 56,000 lb. weight of coffee; he now states that, owing to overgrowing scrub, has only 10 acres for 1898, yielding 1,000 lb. weight of coffee.

In Cairns the industry seems to have made good progress, 209 acres being returned for 1898 against 140 acres for 1897, whilst the return has risen to 40,670 lb. for 1898 against 16,962 lb. for the previous year.

In Mackay an area of 115 acres unproductive is returned with no yield for 1898 against 74 acres, 20 of which yielded 2,000 lb. for 1897. It is evident that the 20 acres of old trees have been abandoned, and a fresh start made with new trees on possibly different conditions. Maroochy for 1898 shows 6,972 lb. from the same area that in 1897 yielded 3,140 lb.; whilst Rockhampton shows four times the yield, and St. Lawrence twice the yield of the previous year.

So far Queensland has escaped the terrible leaf disease, which in India and elsewhere made havoc in the coffee plantations.

Whilst the market for coffee is world-wide, other countries have gone largely into its cultivation, the output from South America being very large, and, as a result, the price in London has fallen very much below that ruling a year ago.

The soil and climate of many parts of North Queensland, especially, seem well adapted to the requirements of the coffee shrub, but the great difficulty in its cultivation will probably be the want of cheap labour for picking the berry. Children can pick as well or, perhaps, better than men, but children are not available in sufficient numbers in the localities referred to for the requirements of plantations of any size.

The following figures giving the quantity and value of coffee imported into Queensland for the past two years will indicate the margin existing between the Queensland supply and the total requirements of the colony:—

h modul	T see at at				Imp	orts.		E	exports.
					Lb.	£		Lb.	£
· 1909	Roasted			***	84,543	3,076		7,692	221
1030	Roasted	81 8	•••	101	95,138	4,226		1,103	61
					179,681	£7,302		8,795	£282
1007	$\begin{cases} \text{Raw} \dots \\ \text{Roasted} \end{cases}$	•••		81 ···	104,901	4,606	•••	658	42
1097	Roasted			88	52,955	2,617	•••	4,365	205
					157,856	£7,223		5,023	£247
				1897.	(6) (7)			1898.	511
Net In	mports		152,8	33 lb.	£6,976		170,886	3 lb.	£7,020

It will be seen that the production of the Colony amounted to 25 per cent. of the total requirements.

The following return shows the petty sessions districts producing coffee, giving area of productive and non-productive plantations, with yield and average yield per acre of each district:—

					P.					
District		No	n-produ	ctive,	Producti	ve.	Yield.		ge Yield per A	
			Acres.		Acres.		Lb.		Lb.	
Cairns	STOCIA		78	01 9 11	131	•••	40,670		310	
Cardwell				asur	1		150		150	
Cleveland	A.veg but		-7110	20.00	1		56		56	
Cook	dil				29		3,040		105	
Douglas	5,197		16	5.54				80,000		
Herberton			2				***			
Maroochy	868,2		5	10.0	18		6,972	•••	387	
Maryboroug	h			2.1.1	5		620		124	
Mourilyan			. 7		8		2,240		280	
Mackay	2,160		115	8,8					01021	
Rockhampto					4		2,020		505	
St. Lawrenc					2		784		392	
South Brisb	ane	089	10		791 ···	ond meet	wors emas	9/11/0	oldeer a	
a ton saab		la de	u		90108		s obsuu du e-		eide s	
Total		•••	233	•••	199	***	56,552	3 ((• • •)	284	

VINES.

There is a falling off in both area under crop and yield of grapes for the past year, the bearing vines for 1898 being 1,727 acres against 1,881 acres for 1897, whilst the non-bearing area is practically the same. In the yield, however, the decrease for 1898 is very marked, being no less than 706,773 lb. of grapes.

The result of the grape crop for 1897 and 1898 is given below:—

Q.

97 to 56,552 in 1888, or a reduction of		Vineyards.	there is a deer		
Towong one west many middle for the company of the	Acres Bearing.	Acres not Bearing.	Total.	Grapes Gathered.	Average Yield.
1897	1,881	286	2,167	Lb. 4,822,991	Lb. 2,564
1898	1,727	293	2,020	4,116,218	2,383

The whole of the falling off has taken place in the Southern division of the Colony, the decrease in the eastern portion of the Southern division being 187,380, and in the western portion 548,858, a total decrease for 1898 in the Southern division of 736,238 lb. of grapes.

Both the Central and Northern divisions show increased yields for 1898, being 26,048 and 3,417 lb. respectively.

Detailed information giving the area and yield from vines in each of the principal petty sessions districts for the past and previous years is tabled below:—

Qa.

							nool oil)	rea under	Vines.	o sufficie	n oldalism	are not a
Pett	y Session	ns District.		1897.			paritimes or fire	1898.	ivija a , odt	Increase+	1897.	1898.
Exports.			Bearing.	Not yet. Bearing	Total Area.	Bearing.	Not yet Bearing.	Total Area.	Decrease— in 1898.	Grapes Gathered.	Grapes Gathered.	
	221	7,692		. 830;	43. (4)	1,48				wast.)		
Roma				Acres. 490	Acres.	Acres. 602	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Lb.	Lb.
Brisbane	10.	1,108.		134	6	140	461	102	563	- 39 - 6	1,058,408	1,084,619
Toowoomba				159	14	173	132	2	134		334,713	280,12
	eaes.			141	4	145	128	17	145	- 28	826,391	490,07
South Brisban		667.9		124	3	127	106 128	3	109	- 36	402,331	276,73
Logan		Numerocurren		51	5	56	43	3 3	131 46	+ 4	260,709	321,43
Gatton	ζ <u>γ</u> .	860		60	18	78	49	8	57	$-\frac{10}{21}$	125,980	92,39
Maryborough				45	8	53	42	9	51		187,482	177,79
Ipswich	a.i.e	200		36	1	37	36			- 2	72,957	73,56
Highfields				42	1	43	41	3 .	. 39	+ 2	34,369	35,18
Marburg				49	3	52	38	1	42		156,718	251,88
Laidley	£247			24	3	27	21	5	43	- 9	149,260	132,17
Allora	atolic results			45	0	46		5	26	- 1	52,680	51,52
Rockhamptor				44	16	60	24 50	3	27	- 19	153,128	64,68
Nerang				23	10			9	59	- 1	47,202	63,34
Tempie	7.020		188.41	35	3	23	15	1	16	- 7	38,680	18,62
Gympie Cleveland				16		38	24	6	30	- 8	43,440	43,58
Mitchell .	dent.	300 (7			3	19	12	4	16	- 3	46,038	21,31
Billenett .			• • • •	23	1	24	15		15	- 9	49,060	4,45

It will be seen that the yield of grapes at Highfields has increased by 95,162 lb., whilst at Mitchell it fell from 49,060 lb. in 1897 to 4,452 lb. in 1898.

Qb.

The average returns for the past three years in the following districts are —

					111	0 * *	***		
					1986		1897.	1898	3.
					Average per Acre.	. Ave	rage per Ac	re. Average pe	er Acre.
					Lb.		Lb.	Lb.	
Toowoomba					5,542		5,197	3,82	29
Warwick	6,972	•••	•••	· · · ·	3,660		2,853	2,61	11
Brisbane	620			è	2,159	•••	2,498	2,15	22
Roma		•••	•••		3,306		2,160	2,38	53
South Brish	ane				1,601		2,102	2,5]	1.1

Of a portion of the grapes grown in the Inglewood district (total 2,692 lb.) 50 lb. of dried raisins were made. Raisins have been made at Roma some time ago, but the result does not seem sufficiently encouraging to induce further experiments.

Some of the vignerons seem to have abandoned the care of their vines, and have, I am informed, turned cattle into the vineyards. Probably irrigation, where water can be obtained, would carry the vines through periods of drought, when the owner would reap good returns in fair seasons.

Water freely applied (in dry weather) when the vine is bursting into leaf does great good.

As wine making is the natural outlet where grapes are produced in large quantities, a return is shown below giving the number of makers, quantity of wine and brandy produced for the past five years for each petty sessions district in the Colony.

Q.c.

WINE MAKING.

SHOWING the QUANTITY of WINE MADE and BRANDY DISTILLED in the COLONY OF QUEENSLAND-RETURN for FIVE YEARS.

Biggenden Brisbane Brisbane Brisbane Brisbane Bundaberg Caboolture Caboolture Childers Cleveland Crow's Nest Dalby Dugandan Edsk Gatton Gayndah Gin Gin Goodna Goondiwindi Gympie Harrisville Highfields Ipswich Killarney Laidey Laidey Lagan Maroburg Maroochy Maryborough Nanango Nerang Redeliffe Rockhampton Roma Rosewood St. Lawrence South Brisbane		10 2	4,719	Quantity of Brandy Distilled.	Number of Makers.	Quantity of Wine Made.	Quantity of Brandy Distilled.	Number of Makers.	1896.	ity ndy ed.	er rs.	1897.	ty idy idy	er s.	1898.	ty ddy d.
lllora iggenden trisbane sundaberg aboolture childers leveland rrow's Nest balby bugandan ' Mdsvold Ssk datton layndah iin Gin looodna looodna looodna looodina looodna looodina liympie Harrisville Highfields pswich Killarney aidley ogan Mackay Maryborough Maryborough Nanango Nerang Redeliffe Sockhampton Roma Rosewood St. Lawrence South Brisbane		20 10 2	Quantity of Wine Made.		Number of Makers.		uantity Brandy istilled.	ober (f		ity ndy ed.	er rs.	L.	ty idy id.	er s.	ty.	ddy
llora liggenden liggenden risbane undaberg aboolture hilders leveland row's Nest alby ugandan ' didsvold sk atton ayndah in Gin ooodna ooodna oondiwindi ympie tarrisville lighfields pswich tillarney aidley ogan Jackay Jaryborough Jaryborough Varyborough Varyborou	-1.000000	20 10 2	Gallons. 4,719		Number of Makers.	Quantity of Wine Made.	uantity Brandy istilled.	ober f kers.	ity ine e.	ity ndy ed.	er rs.	ty.	ty idy	s.	ty .	P. P.
iggenden ririsbane undaberg aboolture hilders leveland row's Nest walsty wigsandan ridsvold sk and walsty with the sk and walsty will walsty with the sk and walsty will walsty with the sk and walsty wals	-1.000000	10 2	4,719	Gallons.		-	ofic	Nun o Mal	Quantity of Wine Made.	Quantity of Brandy Distilled.	Number of Makers.	Quantity of Wine, Made,	Quantity of Brandy Distilled.	Number of Makers.	Quantity of Wine Made.	Quantity of Brandy Distilled
iggenden risbane undaberg aboolture hilders leveland row's Nest alby ugandan fasvold sk atton ayndah in Gin oodna oondiwindi ympie larrisville tighfields pswich illarney aidley ogan lackay faryobrough lanango (erang tedellife tookhampton toma tosewood t. Lawrence outh Brisbane indoor instance in the support of the suppo	-1.000000	10 2				Gallons.	Gallons.		Gallons.	Gallons.	hali.	Gallons.	Gallons.	10.	Gallons.	Gallon
iggenden risbane undaberg aboolture hilders leveland row's Nest alby ugandan fasvold sk atton ayndah in Gin oodna oondiwindi ympie larrisville tighfields pswich illarney aidley ogan lackay faryobrough lanango (erang tedellife tookhampton toma tosewood t. Lawrence outh Brisbane indoor instance in the support of the suppo	-1.000000	10 2			26	7,617		24	5,335		28	4,197		8	1,905	***
risbane undaberg aboolture hilders leveland row's Nest alby ugandan' idsvold sk atton ayndah in Gin oodna oondiwindi ympie farrisville fighfields pswich illarney aidley ogan lackay farburg farochy farburg farochy farburg farochy farburg farochy farburg f		10 2			1	36		1	112		1	130		1	36	
undaberg aboolture hilders leveland row's Nest alby ugandan' disvold sk atton ayndah in Gin oodna oondiwindi ympie aarrisville lighfields pswich illiarney aidley ogan lackay larborough larborough arang tedellife tockhampton toma losewood t. Lawrence outh Brisbane	-1.00001.	2	8,490	45	26	13,604	70	33	26,360	90	22	17,108	250	23	13,325	11
aboolture hilders leveland row's Nest alby ugandan' disvold sk atton ayndah in Gin oodna oondiwindi ympie larrisville tighfields pswich tillarney aidley ogan lackay farborough faryborough faryborough faryborough farang tedeliffe tockhampton toma tosewood t. Lawrene outh Brisbane			86		2	270		2	350		5	1,178		5	510	
hilders leleveland row's Nest alby ugandan' disvold sk atton asyndah in Gin oodna oondiwindi ympie (arrisville tighfields spswich illarney aidley ogan tackay tarburg				bo	3	356		2	155		4	380		4	135	
leveland row's Nest alby ugandan' idsvold sk atton ayndah in Gin oodna oondiwindi ympie arrisville iighfields pswich illarney aidley ogan lackay farburg faroochy faryborough lanango ierang tedeliffe tockhampton toma tosewood t. Lawrence outh Brisbane								2	126		2	146		3	150	
row's Nest yandan' yangandan' yangan yangandan' yangan yangandan' yangan yang	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		898		6	806		7	973		8	798	moisses:	8	694	
halby			422		12	677		16	1.205		16	1,733		18	1,661	
ugandan' idavold sk atton ayndah in Gin oodna oondiwindi ympie arrisville iighfields pswich iillarney aidley ogan lackay farburg faroochy Jaryborough anango ferang tedeliffe tockhampton toma tosewood t. Lawrene outh Brisbane		0	675		8	1,495	The result of the last	18	1,274		18	2,060		19	1,599	
disvold sk atton ayndah in Gin oodna oondiwindi ympie aarrisville dighfields spswich illarney aidley ogan lackay tarburg laroochy faryborough anango ferang tedeliffe tockhampton toma tosewood t. Lawrence outh Brisbane		PT .			12	1,568		12	1.568		14	2.028		15	1.650	
sk atton atton ayndah in Gin oodna oondiwindi ympie arrisville ighfields pswich illarney aidley ogan lackay larborg laroochy faryborough ianango erang edeliffe ookkhampton toma losewood t. Lawrence outh Brisbane in Gin oodna in the control of the		1	1,766		1	130		1	200		1	378		1	135	
atton ayndah in Gin oodna oondiwindi ympie arrisville ighfields sswich illarney aidley ogan lackay larburg laroochy aryborough anango erang edeliffe ookhampton loma losewood t. Lawrence outh Brisbane								9	345		8	790		12	386	
ayndah in Gin oodna oondiwindi ympie arrisville ighfields sswich illarney aidley ogan acakay arburg arrough anango erang edcliffe ookhampton oma oosewood t. Lawrence outh Brisbane			445		6	594					27	8,773		35	8,353	
in Gin ooodna ooodna oondiwindi ympie arrisville ighfields sswich illarney aidley ogan lackay lackay lackay larborough anango erang edeliffe ookhampton oona oosewood t. Lawrence outh Brisbane			10,387		37	9,959		29	9,623						The state of the s	DE CAROLE
oodna oodna oondiwindi ympie arrisville iighfields oswich illarney aidley ogan lackay larburg larbough lanango lerang edelifie ookhampton toma tosewood t. Lawrence outh Brisbane		1	28					3	900		2	210		2	220	. J
oondiwindi ympie larrisville larrisville lighfields spswich lillarney aidley logan lackay larburg laroochy laryborough lanango lerang ledeliffe lockhampton toma losewood t. Lawrence outh Brisbane		. 1	30					3	396			500		1	500	***
ympie tarrisville tighfields pswieh tillarney aidley oogan tackay tarborough tarborough tarborough tarborough tarang tedeliffe tockhampton toma tosewood t. Lawrence outh Brisbane		. 2	216		2	550.	30	1	250		1					DI
ympie Larrisville Lighfields pswich Lillarney aidley .ogan .fackay .farborough .farborough .farborough .farneg .fedeliffe .fockhampton .fona .fo		1	400	0	12 4			***			1	80				00000
(arrisville (lighfields) pswich (lilarney aidley) ogan (lackay larburg (larburg laroochy Jaryborough) vanango (lorang (ledelline) lockhampton (loma) losewood (la kawence) louth Brisbane (louth Brisbane)		1	120		1	100		2	810		3	1,100		2	580	~ CP
lighfields pswich cillarney aidley oogan Jackay Jackay Jarburg Jarporough Jarporough Jarporough Jarporough Jarochy Jarporough Jarochy Jarong Jarochy Jarong		m	1,930		5	1,240		4	1,010		4	898	25	3	770	
pswich tillarney aidley ogan tackay farburg faroochy faryborough vanango teaning tedelifie tockhampton toma tosewood tt. Lawrence outh Brisbane		00	16,192		63	14,479		63	9,166		62	9,149		53	9,279	Ou
illarney aidley Jogan Jackay Jaroochy Jaroochy Jaroporough Jaroporough Janango Jarong		OH	2,653	17	25	2,567	50	22	1,453	50	23	2,735	70	17	1,269	1.1.
asidley Jogan		0	306		3	405	1	6	755		9	964		****		7,000
ogan dackay Marburg Marochy Marochy Maryorough Vanang Verang tedellife Cockhampton Rosewood E. Lawrence South Brisbane		10	1,725		10	1,730		10	2,105		24	3,111		20	3,780	
Jackay Marburg Maroochy Maryborough Maryborough Manango Werang Wedeliffe Mockhampton Mona Mona Mosewood Mt. Lawrence Mouth Brisbane		01	3,028	0	40	5,166	11	41	3,673		45	6,452		43	4,341	01/
Marburg Marochy Maryborough Manango Verang Medellifie Mokampton Moma Mosewood Mit. Lawrence Mouth Brisbane		O'	390		2	153		2	260		2	300		2	140	10000
Maroochy Jaryborough Aanango Verang Vedeliffe Oockhampton Oona Aosewood Verang Oosewood Verang V		00	5,132	54	51	4,833		58	5,310		81	7,383		63	5,058	
Jaryborough 'anango 'erang tedelife tookhampton toma tosewood tt. Lawrence outh Brisbane		10 10 10 10 10			1000	4,000		1	60		1	180		4	198	
Vanango Verang Verang Vedelife Vockhampton Voma Vesewood Verange Vesewood V			0.175	48	21	4.077	109	16	3,859	82	8	2,644	85	2	625	4
Verang Ledellife Lockhampton Coma Losewood Lt. Lawrence Louth Brisbane			2,175	40	1	500	A PATRICIA	1	90	DAU TO	7.0	180	10.90	1	63	
dedcliffe				200	10	51,616	300	7	11,320	003 2	11	1.888	old.w.	10	8,055	10 13
tockhampton toma tosewood tt. Lawrence touth Brisbane			26,340			494		5	360	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	7	667		7	588	
Roma Rosewood St. Lawrence South Brisbane		. 5	375		6			2	1,600		2	900		2	2,889	
t. Lawrence outh Brisbane			101000		1	140	100	5	12,135	510	5	20,090	300	7	16,080	5
t. Lawrence		. 12	24,910	570	7	22,200	400	16	5,331	I MANAGEMENT	6	11.446	264	6	7,040	2
South Brisbane		. 9	6,820		9	6,050		16	100		1	20		1	162	
						10.000					43	13,023	13	37	8,523	
pringsure		. 45	12,890		47	18,336		38	12,619	1111	1	60	11100	1	60	d
					1	28					2	250		2	150	
441		. 5	201		1 5	255		4	225	10000	2	250	01.40	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Market Control	
		1	400											1000	50	
lamaana		1	70		1	150		1	50		1	80		1		
11		0	245	011111	3	180		2	123		2	77		5	378	
la a mana a malha		170	35,609		185	51,903		218	38,447		198	37,467		157	24,983	
Y7		10		politics.	19	10,764		18	8,600	35	19	44,252	0 0	11	5,014	D.D.
Vandfoud		0			2	3,030	300	1	3,000		2	1,840		1	3,000	
Toulle		100000		Marie Committee of the	1	150		1			1	100		1		
Totals		567	176,497	917	661	238,208	1,259	-	170,733	767	722	207,745	994	613	134,334	1,1

It will be observed that the number of makers of wine, &c., was greatest in 1897, having increased steadily up to that point, when 722 persons made 207,745 gallons of wine, and distilled 994 gallons of brandy, although the output of wine was greater in 1895. In 1898 the number of makers had fallen to 613 persons, who made 134,334 gallons of wine, being 35 per cent. less than in the previous year, and who distilled 1,115 gallons of brandy.

The greatest decline in the number of wine makers was at Allora, where the numbers fell from 28 to 8 persons, with less than half the output of wine. At Marburg the numbers for 1897 of 81 fell to 63 makers in 1898. In Toowoomba the number fell from 198 makers in 1897 to 157 makers in 1898, the yield of wine falling from 37,467 to 24,983 gallons, whilst at Warwick the number of makers in 1897 was 19, which fell to 11 in 1898, and the quantity of wine made from 44,252 gallons in 1897 to 5,014 gallons in 1898.

The largest producer of brandy is Roma with 520 gallons, Rosewood coming next with 255 gallons.

I understand that some of the growers who formerly made wine have become discouraged, and given up the industry, but, whilst the individual may not possess capital or knowledge to convert his grapes into a good saleable wine, he would probably be able to produce them if able to dispose of the fruit at a fair price. At least one firm exists in Queensland who purchase grapes and make wine from them, not themselves being growers, and there may be others.

Co-operation is not so attractive or practicable in this line as in butter and bacon, since more appliances would be required, and the wine would take several years to mature properly, so that the returns would not be so immediate; but it is a matter for regret that the industry should show a retrograde movement, especially where so many parts of the Colony are so well suited to the growth of the vine.

quantity

BANANAS.

There has been a considerable increase in the produce of this fruit. The increase of area for 1898 over the previous year being 436 acres, whilst the increase of yield for the same period is 30,052,486 dozen.

The largest area in the Southern division of the Colony is Maroochy, with 529 acres yielding 738,180 dozen of fruit, being an increase of 87 acres and 89,339 dozen above the yield for 1897. The Logan is the next largest centre in the division, but shows a diminished area and yield of 80 acres and

787,120 dozen compared with the previous year.

The great centre of banana production is Cairns, which returns 2,340 acres yielding 37,771,462 dozen of fruit. It is satisfactory to find that, notwithstanding the discouraging experiences of growers who exported their fruit to the southern colonies and had considerable quantities condemned through fruit fly, the area and yield in this district show an increase of 631 acres and 29,842,800 dozen, as compared with the previous year.

The total area and yield of bananas for the whole Colony is 5,264 acres yielding 46,547,090 dozen for 1898, against 4,828 acres yielding 16,494,604 dozen for 1897, or an increase of 9 per cent. on area,

and 182 per cent. on yield for 1898.

The table produced below gives the area and yield for each of the principal growing centres; and particulars of the acreage and yield from each petty sessions district in the Colony can be seen on reference to Tables No. X. and No XI. in the Appendix.

					R.										
284- 284- 3. 484- 3. 485-	Petty Sessions District.		Arc	ea.	Prod	uction.	Increase+ or Decrease- 1898								
	retty	session	s Distric	electric de la constant de la consta	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	Area.	Quantity.					
Brisbane Cairns Cleveland Cook Douglas Logan Maroochy		3 35	45 677.8 46 90	78999 14 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 5	 Acres. 152 1,709 315 64 54 446 442	Acres. 170 2,340 271 63 7 366 529	Dozen. 179,628 7,928,662 476,316 74,900 41,985 1,621,050 648,841	Dozen. 334,155 37,771,462 682,024 126,790 8,850 833,930 738,180	Acres. + 18 + 631 - 44 - 1 - 47 - 80 + 87	Dozen. + 154,527 + 29,842,800 + 205,708 + 51,890 - 33,135 - 787,120 + 89,339					
Maryboroug Mourilyan Somerset			100.00 201.1. 908 6-0.00		 125 1,186 109	126 1,172 9	86,253 5,165,810 12,794	112,661 5,692,100 3,785	+ 1 - 14 - 100	+ 26,408 + 526,290 - 9,009					

The value of bananas exported is not separated by the Customs, and is included in the total value of green fruit, which for 1898 is £96,313.

PINEAPPLES.

It is satisfactory to notice a substantial increase in both the area and yield of this most delicious fruit The total area under pineapples has increased from 909 acres in 1897 to 1,130 acres in 1898, and the yield of fruit from 351,524 dozen in 1897 to 462,752 dozen in 1898.

As in previous years, Brisbane is the centre of greatest production, the yield being 233,164 dozen,

or 50 per cent. of the whole. Cairns is the next largest producer, with 72,878 dozen for the past year.

The cultivation of this fruit has made the greatest strides during the past year at Cairns, the area under cultivation of pineapples having increased from 68 acres, yielding 17,596 dozen in 1897, to 284 acres in the past year, yielding 72,878 dozen of fruit. Apparently the disease from which this fruit suffered for some time past, and which formed the subject of much correspondence some time ago, has diminished in its severity, as there is a substantial increase in the Brisbane district, where its ravages were most felt. Large increases will be noticed in the yields at Maryborough and Maroochy.

A comparative table, showing the acreage and yield of the principal districts for the last two

years, follows :-

		1	898.	Increase+ or — Decrease.				
Acres. 465 68 27 57 18 6 23 54 18	Dozen. 196,413 17,596 6,740 56,213 3,680 962 2,840 12,843 4,113 2,676 5,060	Acres. 458 284 24 63 18 7 8 56 23 42	Dozen. 233,164 72,878 2,240 57,186 3,128 1,115 554 15,893 15,008 14,452 4,420	Acres 7 + 216 - 3 + 6 + 11 - 15 + 2 + 5 + 19 - 6	Dozen. + 36,751 + 55,282 - 4,500 + 978 - 552 + 153 - 2,286 + 3,050 + 10,898 + 11,776 - 646			
	465 68 27 57 18 6 23 54 18 23	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			

ORANGES.

In the yield of this fruit for the past year a considerable falling off is noticed compared with the previous year. Although the area has increased by 76 acres in the whole Colony, yet the yield is less by 100,707 dozen.

At Toowoomba the largest increase of yield occurs with an accession of 45,683 dozen, the crop being $2\frac{1}{2}$ times greater than in 1897. In the Cook district, with an area of 3 acres less, the yield is more than double what it was the previous year, whilst at Gatton and Gympie considerable increases of yields are shown. Whilst 11 of the principal districts show increases in yield, 13 of them show decreases, the largest being Rockhampton, with a decrease of 85,036 dozen, Maryborough coming next, with 64,931 dozen less, whilst Cardwell and Nerang show over 30,000 dozen decrease, and Bundaberg and Cairns just under that quantity.

The losses by insect pests were probably considerable in all these places, the orange moth being particularly destructive, but the season must have been a bad one on the coast generally to cause such large losses in so many different portions of the Colony.

Whilst oranges can be grown to perfection in Queensland if the tree is carefully looked after,

there is nothing that succumbs more quickly to neglect than an orangery.

Orange trees to obtain the best results should be carefully manured at frequent intervals, for which blood is specially well adapted, well diluted with water and applied in liquid form; kept clean and free from weeds and never allowed to suffer from drought, otherwise the main feeding roots which are near the surface are injured or destroyed, and the fruit will not fill out.

As the times of ripening the orange differs considerably, Queensland growers are able to sell to advantage in the markets of the southern colonies early in the season, whilst at a later date southern

growers find in Queensland a profitable opening for their surplus products.

A comparative return is appended hereto, showing the acreage and yield of the principal producing centres for the past and previous years :-

Pett	y Sessio	ns Distri	iet.		А	rea.	Produ	ction.	Increase + or D	ecrease — in 189
					1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	Area.	Production.
					Acres.	Acres.	Dozen.	Dozen.	Acres.	Dozen.
Bowen					121	103	93,384	88,106	- 18	- 5,278
Brisbane					78	68	70,867	73,665	- 10	+ 2,798
Bundaberg					45	17	37,370	8,012	- 28	- 29,358
Caboolture					46	42	9,357	10,710	- 4	+ 1,353
Cairns					127	229	225,960	196,756	+102	- 29,204
Cardwell					70	75	52,400	16,326	+ 5	- 36,074
Charters Tow					37	46	28,900	25,840	+ 9	- 3,060
Cleveland					100	85	75,544	67,850	- 15	- 7,694
d 1					55	52	30,324	61,420	- 3	+ 31,096
Douglas	1				89	97	58,257	56,400	+ 8	- 1,857
7 11 7			,	1	129	128	95,380	112,740	- 1	+17,360
Gympie					45	45	13,130	24,310		+ 11,180
Herberton					16	26	23,950	9,450	+ 10	- 14,500
					23	23	3,110	7,136		+ 4,026
Hughenden					64	60	32,800	37,451	- 4	+ 4,651
Logan					234	191	58,958	59,286	- 43	+ 328
Maroochy					209	204	157,793	92,862	- 5	- 64,931
Maryborough					145	112	97,248	63,070	- 33	- 34,178
Nerang					44	57	21,630	30,660	+ 13	+ 9,030
Redcliffe				•••	104	94	133,867	48,831	- 10	- 85,036
Rockhampton					28	26	31,412	11,332	- 2	- 20,080
Roma					36	46	19,980	18,370	+ 10	- 1,610
South Brisban	ie		01	•••	30	38	17,824	16,960	+ 8	- 864
Tiaro		111	1111	0.00		52	30,020	75,703	+ 5	+ 45,683
Toowoomba					47		7,540	19,967	- 4	+12,427
Townsville					30	26	7,540	19,507	1	, 12,12

The acreage and yield of each petty sessions district will be found in the Appendix, Tables No. X. and No. XI.

There seems no means of separating the values of the different kinds of fruit exported, but the value of oranges exported form part of the total value of green fruit, £96,313, and is included therein in common with other fruits.

MANGOES.

There has been a considerable falling off in the area and yield of mangoes during the past year, there being for 1898 under cultivation 214 acres, yielding 266,444 dozen, against 235 acres, yielding 358,315 dozen for 1897.

A table is given below showing the area and yield in each of the principal centres of production

for the two past years, with increase and decrease at each.

The largest falling off in area is in the Cook district, where 19 acres less were in cultivation than during the previous year. The principal falling off in the yield was at Mourilyan with 74,025 dozen.

The principal increase in area was at Rockhampton, which more than doubled its acreage under this fruit, but from the yield I infer that the bulk of the trees are young and recently planted, and that in each the tree are the will be the greatest many a producing district in Quantum 1. in another two or three years this will be the greatest mango-producing district in Queensland.

At Cairns a decrease of one-third in area is accompanied by an increase of four times the yield, which seems to indicate that, whilst some areas have been neglected, others not previously bearing have attained a fruiting age.

BURNELLA STRUMBURGARIO DE SE DECELO		MHARIA MOL	an Izaol and	****	+ Increase.	- Decrease.	
Petty Sessions District.	a pinto main. A	rea.	Produ	action.	+ Increase.	- Decrouse.	
Total Bossions District	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1898.	1898.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Dozens.	Dozens. 25,270	Acres.	Dozens 47,028	
lowen	. 25	17 8	72,298 1,106	700	- 9	- 406	
undaberg	17 15	10	29,700	100,000	- 5	+ 70,300	
airns	16	8	16,118	1,569	- 8	- 14,549	
leveland	35	16	63,422	41,190	- 19	- 22,232	
ook	. 1	5	1,000	3,720	+ 4	+ 2,720	
0	. (9	1,075	398	+ 4	- 677	
	16	12	13,700	10,319	- 4	- 3,381	
ackay (less Nebo)	10	16	5,202	5,295	+ 6	+ 93	
	15	12	81,375	7,350	- 3	- 74,025	
ourilyan	24	58	6,119	21,743	+ 34	+ 15,624	
ockhampton	24	22	24,101	33,860	- 2	+ 9,759	
ownsville	32	21	43,099	15,030	- 11	- 28,069	
ther Districts (under 5 acres)	. 34	21	10,000	10,000			
Total	235	214	358,315	266,444	- 21	- 91,871	

Whilst the soft nature of this fruit does not lend itself to carriage, and the mango can only be eaten to perfection when ripened on the tree, the tree itself is so hardy and bears so freely that there is no practical limit to the production of fruit. Added to this is its suitability for jam and chutney making, and the possibilities in the way of preserving, and it will be found to possess a value far above its present estimation.

The greatest enemy to it is the flying fox, which, in the Northern parts of the Colony, makes great havoc amongst the ripening fruit.

STRAWBERRIES.

There has been very satisfactory progress under this head, the returns for 1898 being 75 acres, yielding 83,306 quarts, against 32 acres, yielding 44,142 quarts for 1897.

From the tables given below it will be seen that, whilst strawberries are grown as far North as

Townsville, the bulk of the yield comes from the Maroochy district, which returns 50 acres, yielding 61,325 quarts, 66 per cent. in area and 74 per cent. in quantity of the total production.

Brisbane offers the best market to growers from this district, and great care is exercised in

packing and carriage of the fruit to market.

	∇ .													
					Ar	ea.	Prod	uction.	Increase +. Decrease -1898					
Petty Se	essions	District.			1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1898,	1898.				
Brisoane Bundaberg Cleveland Ipswich Logan Maroochy Redcliffe South Brisbane Townsville Warwick					Acres. 2 2 3 2 21 1 1	Acres. 3 2 8 4 2 50 1 3 1 1	Quarts. 780 3,100 4,528 1,500 32,614 1,120	Quarts. 4,677 1,400 10,518 2,680 184 61,325 210 1,880 392 40	Acres. + 1 + 5 + 2 + 29 + 1 + 2 + 1	Quarts. + 3,897 - 1,700 + 5,990 + 1,180 + 184 + 28,711 + 210 + 760 - 108 + 40				
Total					32	75	44,142	83,306	+ 43	+ 39,164				

OTHER FRUITS, ETC.

A table will be found in the Appendix No. XV. giving the area and yield of other fruits, &c., which do not seem of sufficient importance to be returned separately.

The yield of the more prominent is as under: - Apples, 157 acres, yield 60,948 dozen; custard apples, 20 acres, yield 3,561 dozen; gooseberries, 36 acres, yield 12,398 quarts; lemons, 33 acres, yield 18,599 dozen; melons, 170 acres, yield 20,161 dozen; peaches, 39 acres, yield 49,467 dozen; plums, 40 acres, yield 5,323 bushels.

Cocoanuts, which last year were returned at 510 acres, yielding 5,050 dozen of nuts, are this year returned at 7 acres, yielding 200 dozen of nuts. The islands of the north were simply planted and not

cultivated, their estimated yield having been excluded from the past year's returns.

Vegetables will also be found on the same table, No. XV. in the Appendix, but, whilst the cultivation of cabbages, cucumbers, onions, and tomatoes attain a fair proportion of the bulk of the vegetables of the Colony, they are the produce of the garden rather than the farm. In the matter of the supply of proceedings of proposed in company with the root of Australia, is indebted very largely to the supply of vegetables Queensland, in common with the rest of Australia, is indebted very largely to Chinese, who seem to have captured the industry in the cooler as well as in the semi-tropical and tropical portions of the continent. The persistent industry of the Chinese enables them to combat insect pests with a fair measure of success, whilst their organisation for distribution and sale brings them better into contact with the consumer than anything attempted by the white gardeners.

In mixed crops I may call attention to the item of broom millet, which appears in two classes,

one for seed and one for manufacture. In the latter case 7 acres return 2,982 lb. of straw, whilst during last year 399 packages were imported (weight not given) of a value of £1,835.

The manufacture of millet into brooms is one of the more recently established manufactures of Brisbane, and there are now several factories engaged in this industry in active operation.

That there is an opening for local supply is shown by the Customs returns, which give the value of brushware imported into Queensland for 1898 as £8,155, exclusive of paint-brushes and brushes of bass and bristle.

Brooms are included in brushware, but what proportion they form of the whole is not stated. I am informed, however, by the local broom manufacturers that there is some difficulty experienced in obtaining sufficient Queensland-grown millet for their requirements, and that, whilst they use up all the local product, they are obliged to supplement this by importations from the other colonies.

They also inform me that Queensland-grown millet, when properly prepared, is the best they can obtain, and that if obtainable in sufficient quantity, not only would none be imported, but that Southern manufacturers would be glad to obtain their supplies from this Colony.

Under these circumstances, it is probable, on such facts becoming generally known, that more millet would be grown here, since the farmers have a choice of sale to several local manufacturers, and failing satisfactory prices from them, can have recourse to southern markets.

Another phase of this agricultural question is manuring. Much of the land under cultivation in Queensland is cropped for successive seasons without manuring or any attempt being made to restore to the land those constituent parts taken from it by each successive harvest, whilst, at the same time, large quantities of manure are being produced at the various meat works, in addition to the deposits of guano on our outlying islands, which are now being systematically worked at a small royalty; a very small portion of which guano finds its way for use in this Colony. A table has been prepared showing the quantity and value of the guano and manure exported from Queensland during 1898, and, if we refer to Table VIII. in the Appendix, we find that the quantity of manure turned out by the various meat-preserving and similar works is returned at 15,072 tons, valued at £36,133. More than half this quantity was exported, New South Wales taking 5,666 tons, Victoria 953 tons, and New Zealand 760 tons, Japan 475 tons.

In guano New Zealand took 4,310 tons, Japan 1,000 tons, Victoria 997 tons out of a total of 6,318

tons exported.

The Government received the sum of £2,091 as royalty on the guano exported.

RETURN showing the QUANTITY and VALUE of GUANO and MANURE EXPORTED from Queensland during 1898.

Count	ry to w	hich Exp	orted.		Gua	no.	Manure.			
United K:ngdom New South Wales Victoria New Zealand Tasmania Hong Kong					 Tons. 11 997 4,310 1,000	£ 30 2,881 10,775 2,500	Tons. 208 5,666 953 760 50 162 475	£ 623 17,960 2,675 6,550 140 580 1,731		
TOTAL				·	 6,318	16,186	8,274	30,259		

It seems a matter of regret that our planters and farmers should allow so much manure to leave the Colony instead of buying up all produced and using it to increase the fertility of their own farms, and so increase their own output of sugar, grain, &c., and correspondingly their profits.

HAY.

In this item there has been a decrease in production on each line during the past year as compared with 1897, for which doubtless the dry weather experienced accounts.

In the Southern District, east of the Main Range, only two of the crops mentioned—namely, lucerne and oats-yielded over 2 tons per acre; west of the Main Range, rye and other sown grasses reached this yield.

In the Central District, barley, rye, lucerne, and other sown grasses yielded over 2 tons, but the area under lucerne was the only one of any magnitude.

In the Northern District, oats, lucerne, and other sown grasses yielded over 2 tons of hay per acre. The total number of acres mown for hay throughout the Colony in 1898 was 35,263, against 48,220 acres for 1897. The yield for 1898 was 70,235 tons, against 94,339 for 1897.

A table is appended showing the acreage and yield for each division of the Colony:-

RETURN showing the Total Extent of Land Cultivated for Hay, together with the Yield of Hay in each of the several Petty Sessions Districts of the Colony of Queensland, during the Year 1898.

									H.	AY.						
PETTY SESSIONS I	DISTRICTS		Whe	eat.	Oa	ts.	Bar	ley.	R	ye.	Luce	rne.	Panicum.		Other Sown Grasses.	
			Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons
SOUTHER	N.			1			1			1		A SECOND				
East of Main	Range.															
Beaudesert			20	47	218	422	9	16			112	329	8	14	8	16
Biggenden			2	3	76	113					8	-14	17	43		
Duighana					538	1.138	3	8	9	16	99	350	38	71		
D 7:1					190	462	3	7			183	848	45	127	2	4
			2	5	45	93		Sign of the			5	17				
Caboolture			4	9						16	14	43				68.018
Childers					132	458			5	10			1	2		
Cleveland					10	26	1	1			1	1				
Crow's Nest			49	82	16	27	1	2	7	13	57	216				
Dugandan			64	97	127	236	17	27	63	102	490	1,810	.32	79		
Eidsvold			17	30	62	84			1	2	6	16	21	44		
Esk			7	13	126	242	8	16	3	7	205	695	21	46		
Gatton			381	403	346	351	21	29	141	208	1,836	5,706	481	868		
Gavndah			2	1	35	66					3	7	3	6		
Ci. Ci.					62	146	2	12	1	2	15	53	8	15	4	6
C 1					63	74	4	5			22	52	7	5		
C			4	8	565	1,454	2	6	13	25	100	224	36	35		
			17	18	403	493	1	1	16	36	768	1.869	370	547		1
Harrisville			14	10				5	3	5	292	984	44	76	3	6
Ipswich					337	502	1						105	236		
Laidley			224	351	144	166	2	4	11	20	2,354	9,640				1
Logan			22	42	192	406	1	1	4	5	47	197	1.8	41	1	2
Marburg			12	20	86	187	3	5	23	47	238	456	39	72	1	2
Maroochy					29	101	1	2	2	3						
Maryborough					576	1,345	2	5	22	38	72	147	33	68		
Nanango		1	42	48	35	55					28	57.	52	108		
Nerang					150	327	5	10	1	2	42	187	19	46		
D - 1-1'ff -			3	5	472	952	9	18	10	13	95	321	14	30		
D 1			4	8	126	235	3	5	9	15	176	469	106	192		
South Brisbane			3	7	555	1.274	4	8			170	894	146	444		
					21	1,274	1				31	34	25	22	3	5
Taroom						10				2	5	7	1	2		
Tenningering					7		2	3	1 1					37		
Tiaro					532	1,331	1	2	106	219	112	314	18			
Woodford					44	95	4	4			5	8	1	3		
Total East			875	1,188	6,320	12,889	110	202	451	796	7,591	25,995	1,709	3,279	22	40
Average yield per	acre (to	ons)	1:	36	2.	04	1	84	1.	76	3.	42	1.	92	1	.82

X.—continued.

RETURN showing the Total Extent of Land Cultivated for Hax, together with the Yield of Hax in each of the several Petty Sessions Districts of the Colony of Queensland, during the Year 1898—continued.

PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS.	1 / V	noe y	ni reziliar V jive	ne seed esphort	irane. Ang si Lapan			HAY.	en de la composition della com	16	. 1,01.3 . 1,01.3			
812 d to inter a b	W	heat.		Dats.	Ва	irley.	1	Rye.	Luc	cerne.	Pan	icum.		r Sown
West of Main Range. Adayale	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres	. Tons.	Acres	s. Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.
Allora	157	49	239	128				1 11117	3,465	4,825	1	2		
Condamine		10		1					2	4				
Cunnamulla	60 16	70												
Diamantina, part of		17	26	32	4	4			214	338			2	7
Eulo	60	31	3											
Highfields	117	157	62	126			10	18	591	1,277				
Hungerford Inglewood	59 99	17 51	1	2	2	8			33	5				
Killarney	16	14	2	7					132	28 306				
Roma	5 171	73	4	4					•••		40 12	10	2	4
St. George Stanthorpe	110	44	10	1				,	5	5				
Surat	11 23	8 3	126	127	3	4	1	2	59	77	5	2		
$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	30	20							9	20				
Thargomindah	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	504						3811.				99448		
Warwick	654 146	135	520 273	516 257	14 18	13 16	11 9	33 18	4,390 2,954	6,119 5,373	284	319 77	11 7	19 14
Windorah, part of Yeulba	2	2							2					
Total West	1,746	1,207	1,283	1,212	41	45	31	71	11,858	$\frac{2}{18,379}$	83	47 461	22	44
Average yield per acre (tons)	0.6	89	0	94	1	10	2	2:29	1	55	1	00	2	00
Total Southern Division	2,621	2,395	7,603	14,101	151	247	482	867	19,449	44,374	2,171	3,740	44	84
Average yield per acre (tons)	0.5	91	1	·85	1	64	1	80	2:	28	1	72	1:	91
CENTRAL. East of Main Range. Banana	101 5 14	70	c	~						e di su te Class	yr santsa adam . M		1 203	
Clermont			6 5	5					3	4	1000			·
Emerald Gladstone			3 34	8 44					8	25	3	6		
Mackay (Nebo collection)	1010) 1	di lie de						and thinks	37	289	19 ::: [Ida: 4		
Rockhampton	13	13	5 1,400	17 1,319		2	1	4	509	1,285	211	315	55	125
St. Lawrence Springsure		10	2 11	3 7		7 II.		0	4	26				
Total East	13	13	1,466	1,404	1	2	1	4	569	1,649	214	321	55	125
Average yield per acre (tons)	1:00	0	0.6	96	2:	00	4.(00	2.8	00	1:5	50	2:2	27
West of Main Range.				200	4	loci.		auru						
Alpha														
Aramac Barcaldine	30	16	61	86										
Blackall			3	6					1	1				
Diamantina (part of)														
Isisford														
Muttaburra							:::		3	2				
Winton		:::												
Total West	30	16	64	92					4	3				
Average yield per acre (tons)	0.53		1:4	14					0.7	75				
Total Central Division	43	29	1,530	1,496	1	2	1	4	573	1,652	214	321	55	125
Average yield per acre (tons)	0.67		0.9	8	2.00	0	4.0	00	2.8	8	1.5	60	2.5	27 :
NORTHERN. East of Range.	1008		6.0	Í										
Ayr														
Bowen			16	1 25										
Cardwell														
Cook Douglas			7 3	7 8										•••
Ingham Mackay (less Nebo collection)														
Mareeba			21 13	72 24										
Mourilyan														
Townsville			5	6					5	4	26	47	1	2
Total East	•••		66	143				•••	5	4	26	47	1	2
Average yield per acre (tons)			2.1						0:8)	1.8	1	2.00)
		,			-		-					,		-

X.-continued.

RETURN showing the Total Extent of Land Cultivated for Hay, together with the Yield of Hay in each of the several Petty Sessions Districts of the Colony of Queensland, during the Year 1898—continued.

PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS.							н	AY.						
THILL SESSIONS DISTRICTS.	Whe	eat.	Oat	s.	Bar	ley.	F	tye.	Luce	erne.	Pani	cum.	Other Gras	
West of Range.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.
Burke														
Camooweal														
Cape River													***	
Charters Towers														
Cloneurry		• • • •									11.1.100			
Croydon												10.444		
Etheridge			139	359						100				
Herberton	***								64	175				
Hughenden Norman														
Dalmon														
Payanawaad														
Thornborough			20	60										
Total West			159	419			35		68	183				
Average yield per acre (tons)			2.	64					2.	69				
Total Northern Division			225	562					73	187	26	47	1	2
Average yield per acre (tons)			2.	50					2.	56	1	81	2	00
Grand Total $\begin{cases} 1898\\ 1897 \end{cases}$	2,664 5,898	2,424 7,820	9,358 14,002	16,159 24,719	152 291	249 548	483 702	871 1,391	20,095 23,362	46,213 52,827	2,411 3,791	4,108 6,749	100 174	211 285
Increase in 1898 Decrease in 1898	3,234	5,396	4,644	8,560	139	299	219	520	3,267	6,614	1,380	2,641	74	74
Average yield per acre (tons)	0.	91	1.	73	1	64	1	80	2.	30	1	70	2	11

X a.

And a comparative table contrasting the years 1897 and 1898:—

HAY CROPS, 1897–1898.

	y				1897.			1898.		
	at				Acres.	Tons of Hay.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	Tons of Hay.	Average per Acre.
							Tons.			Tons.
Wheat					5,898	7,820	1.33	2,664	2,424	0.91
Oats					14,002	24,719	1.77	9,358	16,159	1.73
Barley					291	548	1.88	152	249	1.64
Rye				1	. 702	1,391	1.98	483	871	1.80
Lucerne					23,362	52,827	2.26	20,095	46,213	2.30
Panicum					3,791	6,749	1.78	2,411	4,108	1.70
Other					174	285	1.64	100	211	2.11
	TOTAL				48,220	94,339	1.96	35,263	70,235	1.99

GREEN CROPS. The total areas for Green Crops for each District are as under:-Acres. Acres. 13,623 Southern, East of the Main Range West ,, ,, 12,349 25,972 Central, East 261 West 45 ,, 306 Northern, East 649 West 53 ,, 702 Total for the Colony... ... Compared with 1897 there was in the whole Colony an increase on— 26,980 Acres. 1,120 Acres. 1,330 Wheat Maize Oats 1,668 Lucerne ... 940 Barley 866 Other 2,018 ... Rye 194 ... 8,136 and a decrease on-Acres. Sugarcane 111 Sorghum 455 Panicum 493 1,059 Showing a net increase for 1898 of 7,077

A table showing the areas under Green Fodder Crops in the districts and divisions of the Colony is shown below:—

Xb.

RETURN showing the Total Extent of Land Cultivated for Green Forage Crops in each of the several Petty Sessions Districts of the Colony of Queensland, during the Year 1898.

PE	TTV SE	SSTONS	DISTRIC	OTQ.					GRE	EN FOR	AGE CR	OPS.			
	III SE	5310113	DISTRIC	015.		Wheat.	Oats,	Barley.	Rye.	Maize.	Sugar- Cane.	Sorghum.	Lucerne.	Panicum.	Other.
						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
E		UTHE	RN.	ge.											
Beaudesert Biggenden						5	144 17	16	1	45		25	92	16	15
Brisbane Bundaberg							454	39	27	472		156	153	39	2
Caboolture						5	59 88	17	2 6	88 36	41 2	26	35 12	6 1	5
Childers Cleveland						2	19 13	$\frac{1}{3}$		32 21	75 5	3	11	1	1
Crow's Nes	t						21	54	7	23	1	33 18	3 68		$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 42 \end{array}$
Dugandan Eidsvold						3	57 3	59 1	52	2	2	57	61 5	35	
Esk Gatton	,					2	74	141	20	49	5	43	243	29	255
Gayndah						53	217	$\begin{array}{c c} 171 \\ 2 \end{array}$	56	73 1	1	191	191	117	167
Gin Gin Goodna							17	5 9		7 35		2 25	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 24 \end{array}$	2	
Gympie							115	12	2	4	10	19	28	5	8
Harrisville Ipswich					:::	$\begin{bmatrix} 21 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	256 116	$\begin{array}{c c} 128 \\ 52 \end{array}$	49 10	943 138	34	147 84	264 124	81 16	1 5
Laidley Logan						9 2	39 151	35 10	45	36 92	20	91	139	56	15
Marburg						119	189	95	8 49	60	$\frac{26}{145}$	8 301	63 166	12 77	4 4
Maryboroug	gh					1	36 131	6 5	7	45 67	76 50	6 15	33	5 4	80
Nanango Nerang						6 5	103	8 43	9			6	4	1	
Redcliffe					***	3	370	42	11	$\begin{array}{c c} 21 \\ 170 \end{array}$	22 14	9 48	29 86	9 9	14 3
Rosewood South Brisk	ane					24	227 248	39	35 1	31 168	5	509 74	188 104	131 25	7 4
Taroom							1	5	1	4		1		4	2
Tenningerin Tiaro						5	72	$\frac{1}{2}$	11	26	23	1	1 20	5	2
Woodford							20	4		1	1	8	2		
Total E	last					270	3,262	1,025	419	2,692	559	1,915	2,153	690	638
	est of		Rang												
Adavale Allora						175	81	310	4	99		172	1,359	4	1,000
Augathella Charleville							2					2		2	2
Condamine								7						4	
Cunnamulla Dalby						66	1	95	4	36		41	10		4
Diamantina Eulo	, part	of													
Goondiwind	li							1	1						
Highfields Hungerford						60	26	47	13	16		106	108	4	
Inglewood						11			1	43		4	13	1	
Killarney Mitchell								13		38		14 4	17		47
Roma St. George						88	4 5	5	3	48		50	2	13	6
Stanthorpe							20	1	10			2	1 4		
Surat Tambo										2	···	1			
Texas Thargomind						2				4					
Toowoomba						351	437	862	65	525		468	3,093	37	939
Warwick Windorah, ; Yeulba						208	43	69		103	•	91	368	5	
Total V	 Vest					1,154	619	1,412	117	979		992	4,979	96	2,001
Total	South	nern I	Divisio	n		1,424	3,881	2,437	536	3,671	559	2,907	7,132	786	2,639
E		ENTRA Main	L. Rang	je.											
Banana Clermont															
Emerald							2					2	8		
Gladstone Mackay (N	ebo co	llectio	on)				5			6			5		
Mount Mor	gan							1				7			
Rockhampt St. Lawren							49	19	1	28 2	8	84	6	11	12
									1	2		2			
Springsure															

Xb.—continued

RETURN showing the Total Extent of Land Cultivated for Green Forage Crops in each of the several Petty Sessions Districts of the Colony of Queensland, during the Year 1898—continued.

									GRE	EN FOR	AGE CRO	OPS.			
PETT	Y SESS	IONS	DISTRICT	S.		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rve.	Maize.	Sugar-	Sorghum.	Lucerne.	Panicum.	Other.
			1000			W Hour.	0000	Daviey			Cane.		612 X		
						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
			Rang												
dpha			104:1										3 (4) (1)		
Barcaldine						2				2					
						20	8					12			
1.															
iamantina,	part	of													
sisford .															
ongreach .												1			
Iuttaburra.													11:		•••
Vindorah, pa			***										ore ill		
Total We	est					22	8			2		13	•••		•••
Total (Centr	al Di	vision			22	64	20	2	40	8	108	19	11	1
	No	RTHE	RN.			94 7.0				d sees		i malen	31000	enodi.	
			ange.					na elektrich	in vetar	ir as fu		1.710.00		Libro II. Est	
					.,.		12			9		13	and the	2	
										20	19	11	1	3	
							1			42	183	21			
,											2	3			
											2		11.3	45	
ngham .										11	32	6			
Tackay (less	Neh	o coll	lection)				7			26	43	78		3	
						taniin i	rise strad	30	anim as				1011.10	1700.00	
Jourilyan .										5	12			2	
											2			1	
Cownsville .										5		2			
Total Ea	st						20			118	295	134	1	56	2
	West	of R	cange.												
Camooweal .															
Cape River Charters Tov									/			31		4	
V1	vers										eeži		99.00	0	
Y 7										4					
7.7 . 7															
Herberton							1			2			6		
Iughenden															
Vorman															
Palmer															
Ravenswood Thornboroug															
Total W	est						1			6		31	6	4	
Total	North	nern	Divisio	n			21			124	295	165	7	60	:
Gran	nd T	otal.	1898			1,446	3,966	2,457	538	3,835	862	3,180	7,158	857	2,68
. Jiw	,,		1897			326	2,298	1,591	344	2,505	973		6,218	1,350	66
			1898 1898			1,120	1,668	866	194	1,330	111	455	940	493	2,01

ARTIFICIALLY SOWN PASTURE.

The area of land laid down for pasture for the year 1898 was 12,543 acres, being 3,100 acres less than the previous year of 1897. The number of districts returning sown pasture in 1898 was 38, against 44 districts in 1897.

The districts in which the area of 500 acres was exceeded were Toowoomba, 2,501 acres; Warwick, 1,594 acres; Allora, 1,252 acres; Herberton, 1,215 acres; Gatton, 856 acres; Crow's Nest, 785 acres; Nerang, 720 acres; and Maroochy, 637 acres.

Splendid results have been obtained from artificial pastures formed on coastal scrub land, the rich soil returning abundant feed on small areas. I am not aware of any large areas of scrub land being utilised in this manner, as the land is usually kept under crop.

ENSILAGE.

The number of districts returned as having made ensilage is less for 1898 than for 1897, the numbers being 20 as against 24, but the number of tons is 1,620 for 1898 as against 1,197 tons for 1897, showing an increase of 423 tons in favour of 1898.

				Y.			Tons.
Rockhampt	on				 	 	550
Allora		rola			 	 	200
Brisbane					 	 	156
Esk					 	 	143
Laidley					 	 	120
Ipswich					 	 	96
Toowoomba	a				 08	 	60
Harrisville					 	 	50
Caboolture					 	 	40
Gatton					 	 	40
Gympie						 	40
Nine other						 	125
	- 10	011010		•••	 	 	
			Total]	L,620

Although conversion into ensilage has been found by many to be a most satisfactory way of preserving fodder, especially when cut in unfavourable and wet weather, its use does not seem to gain ground very fast, many evidently preferring the older and better known methods of preserving cattle food. If we except Rockhampton, where a large quantity of ensilage has been made this year, most of the other districts show a smaller amount than for 1897.

Although giving very satisfactory results in many places, ensilage does not seem for some reason to advance in favour with farmers and stockowners in Queensland.

The development of this or some other method of preserving cattle food is very desirable, since the importance of some easy and cheap method of utilising food which may be in surplus at one time of the year to be held in reserve in a nutritious and palatable form for times of scarcity can scarcely be over-rated by dairymen and owners of milking cattle.

J. HUGHES,

Registrar-General.

Statistical Office, 22nd June, 1899.

APPENDIX.

LIVE STOCK.

Table No. I.

Return of the Number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, in the various Petty Sessions Districts comprised in the Southern Division of the Colony on the 31st December, 1898.

Petty Sessions Distric	t _g . Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Petty Sessions Districts.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Adavale Allora Augathella Beaudesert Biggenden Brisbane Bundaberg Caboolture Charleville Childers Cleveland Condamine Crow's Nest Cunnamulla Dalby Diamantina Dugandan Eidsvold Esk Eulo Gatton Gayndah Gin Gin Goodna Goondawindi Goondawindi Goondiwindi Goondiwindi Gympie Augathella Beaudesert Beaudesert	3,194 6,031 2,412 5,085 1,266 7,701 7,208 1,139 6,302 1,869 1,917 2,735 5,779 7,706 1,824 3,568 3,255 5,820 1,012 5,332 5,902 5,902 5,548 604 3,548 6,228	40,223 16,309 33,777 47,270 15,573 14,127 52,733 6,973 69,514 4,000 1,829 27,784 17,470 54,435 41,972 39,390 25,083 76,338 69,375 15,727 24,626 146,837 48,644 2,615 34,858 58,254	516,823 67,676 200,973 198 2 1,022 974 53 315,968 1,055 1,82 4,436 295 1,211,510 490,629 649 181 16,580 1,066 139,170 395 2,836 441 88 338,986 2,221	41 2,868 32 6,341 535 4,123 2,549 1,274 410 973 575 253 2,983 3,14 2,301 2,301 30 4,334 289 3,599 24 6,801 345 949 524 224 2,884	Laidley Logan Marburg Maroochy Maryborough Mitchell Nanango Nerang Redcliffe Rosewood St. George South Brisbane Stanthorpe Surat Tambo Tambo Tambo Taroom Tenningering Thargomindah Tiaro Toowoomba Warwick Windorah (one half) Woodford Yeulba	3,206 2,202 1,918 1,657 5,507 7,080 5,644 2,749 1,911 6,274 3,016 9,486 3,708 2,095 2,482 3,412 6,635 1,668 1,390 9,607 4,547 13,075 7,790 3,659 2,210 1,666	10,751 11,015 8,381 8,025 25,055 107,375 87,828 12,072 11,583 85,052 19,892 60,941 9,375 18,124 21,982 22,181 136,573 20,844 9,215 253,896 45,235 51,405 39,089 77,162 20,721 12,268	522 87 2 168 573 156,772 9,340 167 182,783 406 1,238,620 1,308 66,305 201,587 396,786 53,551 2,339 391,971 243 627,346 153,877 166,628 276 311	5,092 2,604 4,489 959 1,890 1,620 3,826 3,024 741 4,055 200 2,522 442 69 36 139 369 253 238 1,862 6,972 4,175 36 1,260 232
Harrisville Highfields Hungerford	2,945 2,439 1,173	20,483 7,372 1,620	218 773 226,879	3,549 3,046 7	Total for 1898 Total for 1897	229,259 228,512	2,241,946 2,405,099	7,261,419 7,559,023	103,256 87,810
Inglewood Ipswich Killarney	1,801 4,142 1,631	17,226 18,735 4,784	66,470 643	326 2,556 912	Increase in 1898 Decrease in 1898	747	163,153	297,604	15,446

Table No. II.

Return of the Number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, in the various Petty Sessions Districts comprised in the Central Division of the Colony on 31st December, 1898.

Petty Sessions Districts.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Petty Sessions Districts.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Alpha	4,878 2,408 4,430 4,153 4,678 8,221 11,304	106,759 27,001 93,714 13,189 4,315 203,766 162,207	21,033 329,881 13,772 833,675 725,023 175,226 630,553	356 38 38 188 186 66 501	Mount Morgan Muttaburra Rockhampton St. Lawrence Springsure Windorah (one-half) Winton	2,476 6,493 17,116 6,285 8,271 3,659 9,411	13,135 68,839 189,266 133,657 145,518 77,161 122,815	180 1,556,706 8,673 1,044 236,139 166,627 1,247,392	693 203 4,526 361 290 36 84
Diamantina (one-half) Emerald Gladstone	1,825 2,358 7,300	39,390 38,593 88,215	650 887 2,816	30 412 751	Total for 1898 Total for 1897	128,869 132,155	1,654,469 1,801,858	8,433,378 8,454,194	10,017 9,609
Isisford Longreach Mackay (Nebo collection say 6/11ths)	4,353 10,055 9,195	22,016 33,250 71,663	637,925 1,843,828 1,348	75 627 556	Increase in 1898 Decrease in 1898	3,286	147,389	20,816	408

Table No. III.

RETURN of the Number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, in the various Petty Sessions Districts comprised in the Northern Division of the Colony on 31st December, 1898.

Petty Sessions Districts.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Petty Sessions Districts.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Ayr Bowen Burke Cairns Camooweal Cape River Cardwell Charters Towers Cloneurry Cook Croydon Douglas Etheridge	3,980 9,822 5,667 2,273 1,636 5,848 1,014 14,617 10,227 3,734 2,788 777 7,060	16,949 101,182 137,914 3,660 30,404 95,564 5,010 118,425 278,919 27,986 39,589 916 96,572	100 1,663 201 16,000 200 1,380 369,531 2 5	636 713 66 874 60 390 156 2,608 370 716 566 118	Mourilyan Norman Palmer Ravenswood Somerset Thornborough Total for 1898 Total for 1897 Increase in 1898 Decrease in 1898	592 6,855 2,106 2,648 150 2,231 3,447 122,341 118,613 3,728 	548 247,858 16,359 21,087 913 33,653 12,325 1,674,877 1,882,056 207,179	28,598 12 2 1,857,811 1,784,666 73,145	282 477 120 416 477 154 1,419 13,808 13,436
Herberton Hughenden Ingham Mackay (less Nebo collection, say 5/11ths.) Mareeba	5,627 14,720 5,532 7,662 1,328	53,635 251,015 22,907 59,717	1,438,325 372 1,124	830 569 831 463 205	Total Colony, 1898 Total Colony, 1897 Increase in 1898 Decrease in 1898	480,469 479,280 1,189	5,571,292 6,089,013 517,721	17,552,608 17,797,883 245,275	127,081 110,855 16,226

Table No. IV.

RETURN of the Number of Cattle and Sheep in the various Petty Sessions Districts comprised in the Southern Division of the Colony for the Years 1897 and 1898, together with the Increase or Decrease in the latter Year.

Pet	ty Sessio	ons D	istricts			Catt	le.			Sh	eep.	
			15011005		1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease	. 1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease
								1	1.8	1		1
Adavale				 	43,412	40.223		3,189	634,049	516,823		117,22
Allora				 	17,353	16,309		1,044	66,961	67,676	715	111,44
Augathella				 	45,129	33,777		11,352	153,068	200,973	47,905	
Beaudesert				 	46,074	47,270	1,196		348	198	21,000	15
Biggenden Brisbane				 	15,237	15,573	336			2	2	
Bundaberg				 ٠	13,891	14,127	236		1,892	1,022		87
Caboolture				 	46,085	52,733	6,648		813	974	161	
Charleville				 	6,961	6,973	12	07.050	45	53	8	1.00
Childers				 	96,884	69,514	207	27,370	317,056	315,968		1,08
Cleveland				 	3,675 1,716	4,000	325 113	4	818	1,055	237	
Condamine				 	27,699	1,829 27,784	85		20 721	182	68	16,29
Crow's Nest				 	17,772	17,470		302	20,731	4,436 295	148	10,23
Cunnamulla				 	79,977	54,435		25,542	1,267,146	1,211,510		55,63
Dalby				 	40,038	41,972	1,934	20,012	601,333	490,629		110,70
Diamantina (or				 	41,169	39,390		1,779	448	649	201	
Dugandan Eidsvold				 	22,889	25,083	2,194		257	181		7
Esk				 	79,193	76,338	1.000	2,855	15,331	16,580	1,249	
Eulo				 	67,439	69,375	1,936	25 104	1,210	1,066		14
atton				 	50,831 21,556	15,727 $24,626$	3,070	35,104	174,726	139,170		35,55
ayndah				 	145,850	146,837	987		543 2,301	395	535	14
in Gin			1110	 	46,690	48,644	1,954		326	2,836 441	115	
roodna				 	2,357	2,615	258		81	88	7	
oondiwindi				 	39,910	34,858		5,062	311,260	338,986	27,726	
ympie				 	60,010	58,254		1,756	2,175	2,221	46	
Iarrisville				 	18,728	20,483	1,755		491	218		27
Highfields				 	7,562	7,372		190	756	773	17	
Iungerford				 	1,442	1,620	178		233,072	226,879		6,19
nglewood pswich				 	18,553	17,226		1,327	69,571	66,470		3,10
Cillarney				 	16,843	18,735	1,892		217	643	426	
aidley				 	4,934	4,784		150	13			1
ogan				 	14,586	10,751		3,835	210	522	312	
farburg				 	10,689	11,015	326		88	87		0.
Iaroochy				 	6,974 8,046	8,381 8,025	1,407	21	22 61	2		2
Iaryborough				 	21,838	25,055	3,217		291	168 573	$\frac{107}{282}$	
Iitchell				 	100,434	107,375	6,941		157,486	156,772		71
anango				 	85,792	87,828	2,03 6		13,062	9,340		3,72
Terang				 	11,013	12,072	1,059		179	167		1
ledcliffe				 	11,054	11,583	529		6	101		1
oma				 	85,873	85,052		820	208,630	182,783		25,84
osewood				 	17,607	19,892	2,285		308	406	98	
t. George outh Brisbane				 	63,852	60,941		2,911	1,184,635	1,238,620	53,985	
anthorpe				 	8,442	9,375	933		493	1,308	815	
urat				 	16,788	18,124	1,336	0.750	65,999	66,305	306	
ambo				 	25,685 28,390	21,932 22,181		3,753	222,059	201,587		20,47
aroom				 	140,770	136,573		6,209 $4,197$	446,378	396,786	90 749	49,59
enningering				 	21,454	20,844		4,197	31,408 80	53,551	22,143	2
exas				 	10,751	9,215		1,536	319	2,339	2,020	
nargomindah				 	304,445	253,896		50,549	347,715	391,971	44,256	
aro				 	43,714	45,235	1,521		222	243	21	
oowoomba				 	53,388	51,405		1,983	643,398	627,346		16,05
Varwick				 	40,385	39,089		1,296	186,546	153,877		32,66
indorah (one-				 	88,476	77,162		11,314	170,896	166,628		4,26
oodford eulba				 	19,899	20,721	822		352	276		70
euroa				 	16,895	12,268		4,627	881	311		570
Total	3			 	2,405,099	2,241,946	47,521	210,674	7,559,023	7,261,419	203,911	501,515

Net decrease in Cattle in the Division, 163,153.

Net decrease in Sheep in the Division, 297,604.

Table No. V.

RETURN of the Number of Cattle and Sheep in the various Petty Sessions Districts comprised in the Central Division of the Colony for the Years 1897 and 1898, together with the Increase or Decrease in the latter Year.

						Cattle	·.			Shee	p.	
Peti	y Sessio	ons Dis	tricts.		1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease
Alpha				 	120,307	106,759		13,548	11,910	21,033	9,123	
Aramac				 	25,445	27,001	1,556		311,942	329,881	17,939	
Banana				 	100,611	93,714		6,897	14,404	13,772		635
Barcaldine				 	13,983	13,189		794	927,913	833,675		94,23
Blackall				 	4,728	4,315		413	873,088	725,023		148,06
Boulia				 	193,361	203,766	10,405		157,115	175,226	18,111	
Clermont				 	183,884	162,207		21,677	630,376	630,553	177	
Diamantina (on	e-half)			 	41,170	39,390		1,780	449	650	201	
Emerald				 	41,469	38,593		2,876	142	. 887	745	
Hadstone				 	108,841	88,215		20,626	2,650	2,816	166	
sisford				 	24,881	22,016		2,865	624,839	637,925	13,086	
Longreach					37,529	33,250		4,279	1,764,503	1,843,828	79,325	
Mackay (Nebo					83,790	71,663		12,127	1,638	1,348		29
Mount Morgan			,	 	12,749	13,135	386		546	180		36
Muttaburra				 	61,328	68,839	7,511		1,618,339	1,556,706		61,63
Rockhampton				 	232,424	189,266		43,158	18,156	8,673		9,48
St. Lawrence				 	142,594	133,657		8,937	5,482	1,044		4,48
Springsure				 	147,188	145,518		1,670	259,827	236,139		23,68
Windorah (one-				 	88,476	77,161		11,315	170,896	166,627		4,2
Winton				 	137,100	122,815		14,285	1,059,979	1,247,392	187,413	
To	tals			 	1,801,858	1,654,469	19,858	167,247	8,454,194	8,433,378	326,286	347,1

Net decrease in Cattle in the Division, 147,389.

Net decrease in Sheep in the Division, 20,816.

Table No. VI.

RETURN of the Number of Cattle and Sheep in the various Petty Sessions Districts comprising the Northern Division of the Colony for the Years 1897 and 1898, together with the Increase or Decrease in the latter Year.

								Cattle				Shee	p.	
	Petty	y Session	is Dist	cricts.			1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease
Ayr							13,663	16,949	3,286		115	100		15
Bowen							136,790	101,182		35,608	310	1,663	1,353	
Burke		,					211,890	137,914		73,976	83			83
Cairns							3,134	3,660	526		76	201	125	
Camooweal							28,212	30,404	2,192		16,000	16,000		
Cape River							119,741	95,564		24,177				
Cardwell							2,820	5,010	2.190		28	200	172	
Charters To	···						124,939	118,425		6,514	418	1,380	962	
Cloncurry							347,868	278,919		68,949	382,331	369,531		12,800
Cook					•••		21,544	27,986	6,442		3	2		1
							24,736	39,589	14,853		13	5		8
Croydon								916		591				
Douglas							1,507			18,021		•••		
Etheridge							114,593	96,572		1,240	268	294	26	
Herberton							54,875	53,635			1,359,017	1,438,325	79,308	
Hughenden							295,056	251,015	2000	44,041	596	372		224
Ingham							17,245	22,907	5,662	10.004	1,329	1,124		205
	ess	Nebo	coll	ection,	say	five	69,811	59,717	1	10,094	1,020	1,121		200
eleventh	s)						7 101	1 000	990		1			1
Mareeba							1,484	1,820	336	78	1	2	2	
Mourilyan							626	548	P1 10P	10	23,357	28,598	5,241	
Norman							196,453	247,858	51,405	10 700	60	12		48
Palmer							28,948	16,359		12,589	20			20
Ravenswood	d						22,368	21,037		1,331	20			
Somerset							587	913	326					
Thornborou	gh:						32,506	33,653	1,147			0		639
Townsville							10,660	12,325	1,665		641	2		033
	Tota	als					1,882,056	1,674,877	90,030	297,209	1,784,666	1,857,811	87,189	14,044

Net decrease in Cattle in the Division, 207,179.

Net increase in Sheep in the Division, 73,145.

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED. Table No. VII.

RETURN of LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED for PRESERVATION as Food, or Freezing or for Tallow, during the Years 1889-1898, with the Quantity of Meat, Tallow, Lard, &c., produced

				ment	of Hands,			NU	MBER SLAUG	HTERED.				MEAT PI	RESERVED OR	FROZEN.		Jo		lced.
	Year			Establishments.	oer of I		Cattle.			Sheep.			Ве	eef.	Mut	tton.			WO	Produ
	1681			Number of Est	Average Number Employed.	For Preserv- ing.	For Freezing.	For Boiling Down.	For Preserv- ing.	For Freezing.	For Boiling Down,	Hogs.	Preserved.	Frozen.	Preserved.	Frozen,	Bacon.	Extract and Essence Meat Produced	Quantity of Tallow Produced.	Quantity of Lard Produced.
1892 1893 1894		 	 	4 6 8 16 25 31 39 35 38	286 989 1,129 1,127 2,848 2,838 2,604	21,919 28,683 43,543 77,916 104,969 77,719 62,342	11,266 16,831 8,784 24,567 39,828 48,558 80,487 76,483 111,267	32,000 41,166 67,611 98,374 87,562 85,754	29,111 .170,683 .150,668 .394,405 .385,060 .262,151 .259,536	85,988 141,763 122,022 162,662 66,025 57,787 75,600 100,550 70,865	317,421 1,070,082 417,328 743,257 430,696 615,454	350 4,446 17,790 19,329 56,145 48,539 58,870 67,034 76,719	3,008,090 7,751,031 ‡17,640,457 §9,849,396 a19,197,234 b35,037,555	1b. ¶ 7,40 ¶ 10,63 ¶ 16,19 17,862,694 28,137,501 33,305,023 50,349,956 50,245,213 62,764,267	6,039	1b. 5,650,907 2,851,255 2,749,042 3,064,458 4,571,086 2,952,290	1b	1b. 120,199 111,838 135,128 148,135 228,264 168,805 511,533 517,011 463,386	tons 1,170 2,073 2,632 6,639 11,183 15,683 21,263 12,736 13,651	1b. 3,029 15,435 75,102 56,764 84,070 159,093 203,972 167,743
1 89 8	Metropolitan 6 Barcaldine 1 Bowen 3 Caboolture 1 Charleville 2 Charters Towers 1 Emerald 1 Esk 3 Gladstone 2 Goodna 1 Hughenden 1 Longreach 1 Mackay 3 Maryborough 1 Rockhampton 3 Roma 2 St. Lawrence 2 Tenningering 2 Towoomba 5 Townsville 4 Warwick 1			46	2,876	65,966	112,940	147,528	69,006	61,258	146,845	85,510	c25,181,919	64,676,868	967,363	2,355,030	6,973,007	1,593,285	13,609	216,194

^{*} Of this 4,255,733 lb. were preserved, and 11,938,596 lb. frozen. † In 189 and subsequent years, the pigs killed by farmers for conversion into bacon or pork are included. † Includes 682,955 lb. salted. † Includes 682,955 lb. salted. † Includes 682,955 lb. salted. † Includes 106,499 lb. salted. c. Includes 19,72,000 lb. salted.

OTHER PRODUCTS OF MEAT PRESERVING, &C., ESTABLISHMENTS.

Compounds Compounds Compounds	Yea	ar.		No.	Ма	nure.	Edible	Fats.	Hid	es.	Skin	s.	Bon	es.	Horns and Hoofs.	Hair	:	Oils,	&c.	Total Value.
1895 1896 1897 1898			 	36 35 38 46	Tons 4,505 7,321 10,738 15,072	£ 11,124 13,627 24,654 36,133	1b. 560.219 597,000 673,385 1,083,523	£ 6,599 1,950 8,455 14,189	Number. 280,781 239,305 259,160 325,933	£ 161,795 141,559 161,979 227,175	Number. 1,170,559 770,482 928,330 275,824	£ 160,545 119,370 125,043 39,736	Tons 1,332 683 954 991	£ 5,001 2,808 3,696 4,685	£ 3,905 2,288 3,307 5,615	1b. 59,434 39,220 76,539 72,358	£ 1,979 1,238 1,848 1,871	Gallons. 28,454 23,782 18,478 27,678	£ 2,661 2,350 1,819 2,899	£ 353,609 285,190 330,801 332,303

Table No. IX.

RETURN showing the Number of Cattle, Sheep, &c., Slaughtered for Consumption for Food in Some of the Principal Cities of Queensland, together with the Average Dead Weight of each Animal and the Estimated Quantity Consumed per Capita, for 1898.

CITY (in	eludina	SURUR	(8)		POPULATION.		Numb	ER SLAUGHTEI	RED.			AVER	AGE DEAD T	WEIGHT.			LB. Co	ONSUMED	PER CAL	PITA.	
0111 (111	vidun	, bobon			Estimated for 1898.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	Lambs.	Pigs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	Lambs.	Pigs.	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Lamb.	Pork.	Total
					7 700				-		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.						
lowen	• • • •				1,500	1,001	971	15	30	67	526	43	138	30	78	351	28	1	1	3	384
risbare					118,193	17,594	99,898	3,500	2,500	2,500	700 614	44	• 50 66	30	85	104	37	1	1	2	145
undaberg	• • • •				8,000 5,000	5,149	9,778	$\frac{475}{26}$	111	699 543	530	43 40	115	32 25	79 93	395	53	4		10	459 301
airns						2,508	3,009	331	600	3,637	580	40	120	26	74	266	24	1		11	413
harters Towers	***				25,000 1,800	13,566	52,415 522	23	6	519	350	40	150	20	70	315 207	84 12	2	1	20	241
ooktown					1,000	1,067 804	1,800	18	20	208	600	45	115	25	70	482	81	2 2	1	15	581
ladstone	•••				11,000	4,300	14,000	800	205	1,400	600	45	50	30	50	235	57		1	6	303
ympie					14,000	5,067	16,000	400	488	440	650	40	95	30	70	235	46	4 3	1	2	287
oswich lackay					6,000	5,162	5,093	291	85	524	545	42	90	23	74	469.	36	4	1	6	515
					12,000	5,706	12,638	886	70	970	600	40	50	25	90	285	42	4		7	338
laryborough ormanton					1,000	830	435	24		234	700	40	97		60	581	17	2		14	614
ockhampton		•••			19,965	8,351	38,961	784	963	2,413	610	40	110	25	65	255	78	4.	1	7	345
				•••	1,691	1,619	6,141	8	112	219	460	38	76	24	65	440	138	7	2	8	588
oowoomba					13,000	3,689	11,067	400	2,100	1,986	560	30	112	12	150	159	26	3	2	23	213
ownsville					12,616	5,490	26,120	500	980	1,020	660	40	81	24	90	287	83	3	2	7	382
arwick					5,000	1,973	6,785	51	185	200	550	50	120	26	100	217	68	1	1	4	291
Totals					256,765	83,876	305,633	8,532	8,465	17,579	612	42	69	24	83	200	50	2	1	6	25

Table No. X.

Return showing the Total Extent of Land under Cultivation, and the Area under each Description of Cbop, in the several Petty Sessions Districts of the Colony of Queensland, during the Year 1898.

	inder with asses.	and	and tive.	Land			GR	AIN CRO	PS.			POTA'	TOES.									VII	NES.					
Petty Sessions Districts.	Total Extent of Land under permanent Pasture with Artificially Sown Grasses.	Total Extent of La under Cultivation.	Land in Fallow a Totally Unproducti	Total Extent of I under Crop.	Wheat.	oats.	Malting.	Other.	Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.	Pumpkins.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.	Arrowroot,	Tobacco.	Coffee.	Hay (All Kinds).	Green Fodder.	Bearing.	Not yet Bearing.	Bananas.	Pineapples.	Oranges.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards
SOUTHERN. East of Main Range. Beandesert Biggenden Brisbane Brisbane Bundaberg Caboolture Childers Cleveland Crow's Nest Dugandan Eidsvold Esk Gatton Gayndah Gin Gin Goodna Gympie Harrisville Ipswich Laidley Logan Marborough Maryborough Maryborough Maryborough Maryborough Maryborough Maryborough Manango Nerang Redeliffe Reosewood South Brisbane Taroom Tenningering Tiaro Woodford	Acres. 193 254 5 194 785 78 85 495 856 2 2114 20 19 70 3 8 8 720 5 93 720 5 39 225 422	Aeres. 3,732 944) 4,934 25,399 978 15,833 792 5,434 9,105 513 4,128 4,713 7,66 2,601 7,852 3,359 14,114 8,985 2,798 3,463 2,280 4,723 2,567 196 89 4,671 682	Acres. 101 158 103 842 92 310 46 890 11 11 28 272 1,316 86 86 217 22 477 286 86 212 477 231 115 192 116 177 34 13 431	Acres. 3,631 791 4,831 24,557 886 15,523 746 4,544 9,094 515 3,856 16,211 252 4,695 667 2,136 7,580 2,882 3,828 8,773 2,751 3,237 2,276 4,173 4,388 4,607 2,390 162 64,240 611	Acres. 4 1 541 2 1 259 13 1 2 1533 3 1	Acres	Acres	Acres 4 20 23 4 3 5 4 1 1 1 1	Acres. 2,490 480 498 1,362 356 691 23 2,709 7,586 311 2,245 8,148 1,390 406 763 3,592 1,300 8,814 1,382 5,616 317 419 1,303 1,945 2,248 2,737 167 7 7 11 1,412 303	Acres	Acres	Acres. 135 31 295 69 69 111 40 15 585 167 73 1,411 15 26 66 27 115 50 121 449 423 74 32 132 50 293 388 41 133 66 6 67 279 244	Acres 64 44 453 3154 455 29 4 17 17 280 280 280 173 31 1644 74 132 2 8 8 15 33 33 33 35 8 15 33 33 35 8 15 33 33 35 8 15 33 33 35 8 15 33 33 35 8 15 35 35 8 15 35 35 8 15 35 35 8 15 35 35 35 8 15 5 35 35 8 15 5 35 35 8 15 5 35 35 8 15 5 35 35 8 15 5 35 35 8 15 5 35 35 8 15 5 35 35 8 15 5 35 35 8 15 5 35 35 8 15 5 35 35 8 15 5 35 35 8 15 5 35 35 8 15 5 35 35 8 15 5 35 35 8 15 5 5 35 8 15 5 35 35 8 15 5 35 35 8 15 5 35 35 8 15 5 35 35 8 15 5 35 35 8 15 5 5 35 8 15 5 5 35 8 15 5 5 35 8 15 5 5 35 8 15 5 5 35 8 15 5 5 35 8 15 5 5 35 8 15 5 5 35 8 15 5 5 35 8 15 5 5 35 8 15 5 35 8 15 5 5 35 8 15 5 5 35 8 15 5 5 35 8 15 5 5 35 8 15 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Acres. 152 38 178 32 4 4 23 9 125 106 16 111 1,189 16 16 16 18 315 77 819 15 238 16 113 8 266 9 28 15 11 14 73	Acres	Acres 22,028 14,315 3,522 93 1,535 934 1,089 930 888 4 1,406	Acres 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1	Δcres	Acres	Acres. 375 103 687 423 52 151 13 130 793 107 3,206 43 92 96 720 1,575 680 2,840 285 402 32 705 157 603 424 878 80 0 16 769 544	Acres. 358 255 1,342 261 179 143 811 234 328 13 861 1,237 10 20 20 20 31 1,227 376 1,205 264 756 1,191 645 18 2 167 366	Acres. 4 3 132 177 9 3 122 8 8 4 16 49 11 3 3 7 7 42 4 111 43 38 8 15 10 23 128 2 2 8 8 16 16	21 22 14 4 2 8 1 6 1 1 3 5 5 4 4 9 9 2 1 1 7 7 8 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7	Acres 2 170 19 1 3 271 7 1 2 1 1 366 1 529 126 4 30 1 7	Acres	Acres. 9 9 19 68 177 42 211 855 44 4 2 2 11 11 128 5 5 45 60 6 60 191 204 4 2 112 57 7	Acres. 3 1 320 14 8 75 1 1 18 7 2 2 17 8 82 49 49 65 36 65 36 62 2 2 1 11 15 16 11 17 17 18	Acres. 29 22 227 133 57 71 65 58 7 73 33 63 43 3 4 58 51 11 11 17 77 35 58
Total East	4,962	167,569	7,532	160,037	1,514	•2	202	48	61,139	174	24	5,641	2,476	3,864		46,744	451		39	17,078	13,623	710	124	1,545	714	1,246	874	1,765
West of Main Range. Adayale	1,252 231 98 2 170	13 31,415 2 99 55 104 6,163 156 11,575 77 1,023 7,422 1,624	2 9,391 50 2 25 1,340 14 454 15 302 114 1,046	11 22,024 2 49 53 79 4,823 11,121 62 721 7,308 578	7,311 2,130 2,873 253 3,450 439	86 2 9	106 384 	487 4 4 21	6,309 33 1,646 16 5,410 121 3,005 56	2 		1 31 4 626	1 1	493 1 1 297 10 460 27 282 8		100		 		3,862 	3,204 8 7 1 257 2 380 73 12)	2 24 4 6 1 15 22 41 2 5 15		1		8 1 1 1 1 1 17 21 1 1 1	1 7 7 11 40 21	6 92 2 23 31 4 28 72 1 1 27 59 2

Table No. X .- continued.

RETURN showing the Total Extent of Land under Cultivation, and the Area under each Description of Crop, in the several Petty Sessions Districts of the Colony of Queensland, during the Year 1898—continued.

	under with asses	pui	nd .ve.	nuq			GR	AIN CRO	PS.			POTAT	OES.									VIN	ES.					ds.
Petty Sessions Districts.	Total Extent of Land under permanent Pasture with Artifically Sown Grasses	Total Extent of Land under Cultivation.	Land in Fallow and Totally Unproductive.	Total Extent of La under Crop.	Wheat.	Oats.	Malting.	Other.	Maize.	Bye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.	Pumpkins.	Cotton,	Sugar-cane.	Arrowroot,	Tobacco.	Coffee.	Hay (All Kinds).	Green Fodder.	Bearing.	Not yet Bearing.	Bananas.	Pineapples.	Oranges.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards
Southern. Vest of Main Range— continued. oma George anthorpe trat ambo exas anrgomiudah oowoomba 'arwick 'indorah, part of eulba	Acres	Acres. 7,356 283 759 29 12 1,426 50,983 30,110 2,088	Acres. 4,328 113 16 1 3 151 14,919 1,020 534	Acres. 3,028 170 743 28 9 1,275 16 36,064 29,090 1,554	Acres. 1,485 140 282 11,891 13,620 817	Acres 20	Acres	Acres,	Acres. 293 78 347 8,813 8,766 193	Acres	Acres.	Acres. 11 6 6 52 4 4 5 538 8	Acres. 8 1 2 1 6 2 17	Acres. 130 1 7 1 67 1 698 754 35	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres 3 529	Acres	Acres. 187 125 205 23 39 5,884 3,444 104	Acres. 219 9 34 3 6 6,777 901 332	Acres. 461 6 10 1 2 3 128 106 9	Acres. 102 2 17 3 2	Acres	Acres	Acres. 26 4 1 1 52 3	Acres. 12 168 4 67 53 19	Acres 9 18 2:
Total West	5,848	152,790	33,810	118,950	44,691		1,751	941	35,086	122		1,764		3,273			1	611		15,443	12,349	863	139	2		139	410	1,087
Total S. Division CENTRAL. East of Main Range. anana lermont merald ladstone [ackay (Nebo collection)		320,359 49 233 379 452 12 90	15 87 266 28 2	278,987 34 146 113 424 10 89	6			989	98,225 53 13 219 2	296		 5 9 34 	20 6 15 	7,137 14 15 8 1		46,744 	452 1	611		32,521 6 8 14 71 	25,972 10 16 8	1,573 3 6 2 2 2	 2	3	 2 	1,385 5 22 11 2	5 8 	2,85 3 1 3
ockhampton Lawrence pringsure	160	4,527 97 422	134 28 188	4,393 69 234	2				362 22 132		₁	87 12 	133 8 5	138 4 19		933			2	2,190 6 15	218 2 5	50 1 41	9 1	10 3 	21 2 	94 2 1	65	7
Total East	160	6,261	749	5,512	8	1		2	808		1	148	202	208		933	1		6	2,319	261	108	12	16	29	138	91	22
West of Main Range. Ipha ramac larcaldine lackall oulia namantina, part of sisford ourgreach futtaburra Vindorah, part of Vinton		180 74 5 16 1 35 4 19	44	 136 74 5 16 1 31 4	5				 11 2 			 10 3 5 1	5 	5 1 1 1 1 1 2						 91 4 3	4 40 	5 2 2 2 1 1 5	-			 1 1 2 2 4	3	1
Total West		334	48	286	5				13			26	9	-						98	45	16				10	6	
Total C. Division	160	6,595	797	5,798	13	1		2	821		1	174	211	219		933	1		6	2,417	306	124	16	16	29	148	97	1

Table No. X .- continued.

RETURN showing the Total Extent of Land under Cultivation, and the Area under each Description of Crop, in the several Petty Sessions Districts of the Colony of Queensland, during the Year 1898—continued.

Figure 1	under with	and	and ctive.	Land			GRA	IN CRO	PS.			POTAT	OES.									VINE	es.					
Petty Sessions Districts,	nt of Land u nt Pasture ly Sown Gra	ent of L ltivation.	Fallow a Unproduct	of			Bar	ley.		5. T.										Kinds).	er,		Bearing.					d Orchard
Authra	Total Extent permanent Artificially	Total Extent of Land under Cultivation.	Land in Totally 1	Total Extent under Crop.	Wheat.	Oats.	Malting.	Other.	Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.	Pumpkins.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.	Arrowroot.	Tobacco.	Coffee.	Hay (All K	Green Fodder,	Bearing.	Not yet Bea	Bananas.	Pineapples.	Oranges.	Other Crops.	Gardens and
NORTHERN. East of Coast Range. Ayr Bowen	Acres 14 204 7 113	Acres. 8,685 2,398 11,652 137 676 3,149 10,995 31,514	Acres. 490 245 488 67 29 852 930	Acres. 8,195 2,153 11,164 137 609 3,120 10,143 30,584	Acres	Acres 1 1	Acres	Acres	Acres. 226 194 1,496 13 198 94 188 121	Acres.	Acres 709 47 60 8	6 41 49 1 3 8 17	Acres. 82 41 150 17 119 11 103 113	Acres. 3 22 19 2 25 6 1 4	Acres 1	Acres. 7,818 1,632 5,370 2,731 9,744 29,891	Acres.	Acres.	Acres 209 1 29 16 115	Acres 1 16 7 3 21	Acres. 40 56 250 7 50 49 159	Acres 1 1 4	Acres 1 5 3	Acres. 3 17 2,340 9 63 7 9 18	Acres 10 284 4 18 8 3 1	Acres. 1 103 229 75 52 97 7 10	Acres. 1 21 24 1 34 2 6 17	Acres. 15 13 18 10 7 29 25 85
Mareeba	16	122 8,201 42 402	645 4 40	7,556 38 362					79 89 39		4	13 19 1 80	13 32 3 29	3 4 24		6,149		3	15	37	28 3 7	4		1,172	12 4 3	6 3 26	23 5 32	8 2 67
West of Coast Range. Burke	354 4 1,215 	77,973 10 25 209 22 177 309 2.934 162 172 118 26 196	3,790 1 7 8 31 12 11	74,183 9 24 206 22 170 301 2,903 150 161 118 26 196	 1 -				2,737 31 212 2,436 44 115 73 140		828 10	238 2 1 5 8 6 6 18 62 32 1 1 4 4 4	713 2 4 28 4 43 25 71 114 11 25 9 9	115 1 3 19 1 15 21 33 16 14 2 5 3		63,335		3 1 1 1 1 	385	98 203 4 	649 4 	3 8 1 1 1 2 4 	9 4 1 	3,659 2 15 6 12 1 2 2 2	347 1 24 7 1 3 3 1 1	9 46 3 8 1 26 23 2 4 4 3	166 32 5 7 7 7 3 3 2 5	279 4 2 1 35 8 18 9 15 5 1
Total West	1,219	4,360	74	4,286	1				3,052	3	10	144	245	133			2	3	2	227	53	20	5	42	40	129	68	107
Total N. Division	1,573	82,333	3,864	78,469	1	1			5,789	3	838	382	958	248	1	63,335	2	6		325	702	30	14	3,701	387	739	234	386
Grand Total 1898 ,, 1897	12,543 15,643	409,287 386,259	46,033 14,402	363,254 371,857	46,219 59,875	271 1,834		991	102,835 109,721	299 470	863 445	7,961 8,197	3,696 3,581	7,604	1 48	111,012 98,641	455 391	617 755	432 311	35,263 48,220	26,980 19,903	1,727 1,881	293 286	5,264 4,828	1,130 909	2,272 2,196	1,615 2,225	3,501 3,878
Increase in 1898 Decrease in 1898	3,100	23,028	31,631	8,603	13,656	1,563	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	867	6,886	171	418	236	115		47	12,371	64	138	121	12,957	7,077	154	7	436	221	76	610	377

* Not specially collected prior to 1898.

QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.

										QUAN	TITY OF	PRODUCE.									•
PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS.				GRAIN CRO	PS.			POTA	ATOES,			SUGA	R-CANE.	4.	Leaf).		Kinds).	VINES.			1 1515
	DV14		Ва	rley.						umpkins	Cotton.	Sugar-		rrowroo	Tobacco (Cured	fee,	Hay (All 1	Grapes	Bananas.	eapple	Oranges.
EVENT OF THE STATE	Wheat.	Oats.	Malting.	Other.	Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.	Pur	Cot	Cane Crushed.	Sugar.	Arr	Tob ((Coffee	Hay	Gathered	Bar	Pin	Ora
21 (10 To 10 H)	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Cwt.	Lb.	Tons.	Lb.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.
Beaudesert Biggenden Beiggenden Brisbane Bundaberg Caboolture Childers Cleveland Crow's Nest Dugandan Eidsvold Esk Gatton Gayndah Gin Gin Goodna Gympie Harrisville Ipswich Laidley Logan Marburg Marporough Nanango Nerang Bedeliffe Rosewood South Brisbane Taroom Tenningering Tiaro Woodford	32 20 8,655 20 16 1,962 185 20 32 43 32,288 46 15 12,226 		2,181 7 262 80 10		65,158 10,973 12,082 32,166 7,143 16,247 589 76,207 129,430 6,143 39,043 136,026 2,401 20,295 4,404 18,023 62,269 24,061 141,745 31,032 86,751 6,716 8,961 42,562 62,459 51,474 50,484 4,019 374 654 35,568 7,576	35 60 92 45 584 811 69 16 148 4 10 30 20	618	283 95 836 203 262 96 24 1,463 306 43 145 2,254 27 68 41 209 76 306 827 923 99 65 284 49 55 822 91 96 825 822 94 85 85 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	521 270 3,204 419 326 267 19 137 351 151 115 499 24 499 158 233 706 1,798 214 465 53 191 325 905 325 906 16 125 184 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185	528 117 621 61 24 90 24 849 638 72 609 5,864 61 67 8 56 1,352 298 1,596 103 900 42 1,276 389 128 35 1 67 249				4 10 6 6 2 18			844 203 1,583 1,448 115 517 30 340 2,351 176 1,019 7,565 80 0 234 1,352 2,964 1,578 10,417 693 789 106 1,603 268 572 1,339 1,942 2,627 79 24 1,903 1,0	5,980 280,126 25,156 18,300 3,020 21,314 38,492 35,050 17,080 18,649 177,790 2,200 5,580 10,280 11,736 35,182 51,520 92,392 132,178 11,215 73,563 11,230 18,624 10,800 103,734 321,435 1,759 3,164 9,740 31,900	300 300 34,155 13,500 300 4,400 682,024 2,600 30 200 450 200 450 200 833,930 1,050 738,180 112,661 4,300 18,220 Nil.	233,164 3,585 1,498 1,530 57,186 200 60 Nil. 3,080 180 15,893 210 14,452 15,008 285 5,310 5,540 1,540	4,850 25 73,665 8,012 10,710 23,870 67,850 2,740 8,036 18,057 112,740 9,760 11,932 700 24,310 5,230 5,238 37,451 92,012 59,286 92,862 6,600 63,070 30,660 18,370 1,600 2,350 1,600 1,000
Total East	25,560	619	3,302	728	1,193,035	1,915	661	11,783	14,468	16,223				6,111		7,648	44,389	1,623,513	2,764,300	358,631	810,536
West of Main Range, Adavale Allora Augathella Charleville Condamine Cunnamulla Dalby Diamantina, part of Eulo Goondiwindi Highfields Hungerford Inglewood Ktillarney Mitchell	69,067 28,579 44,799 2,449 56,360 3,046	1,118	1,603 493 5,955 848	1,759 40	111,304 504 39,778 114 147,635 2,971 81,453 456	14		2 61 2 4 108 4 1,224 9 377	2 1 8 2 2 1 1 3	2,282 2 12 665 8 1,572 106 650 23					 476 8		5,004 14 70 398 32 1,578 22 89 327 10	500 64,682 2,100 3,900 8,000 36,114 1,862 251,880 2,692 19,546 4,452	Nil		2,613 16 200 200 820 1,600 24,140 320 50

Table No. XI .- continued.

RETURN showing the GROSS PRODUCE of PRINCIPAL CROPS raised in the several Petty Sessions Districts of the Colony of Queensland during the Year ended 31st December, 1898—continued.

QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.

											,										
PETTY SESSIONS	100 to 100		(GRAIN CROP	s.			POTA	TOES.	Š		SUGAR	-CANE.		9.		inds).	VINES.			150 HA
DISTRICTS.			Bar	rley.			70.	Donlink	Smeat	Pumpkins.	Cotton.	Sugar-	S	Arrowroot,	Tobacco (Cured Leaf).		(All Kin	Grapes	anas.	Pineapples	nges.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Malting.	Other.	Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.	Ъ		Cane Crushed.	Sugar.	Arr	Tob (Cui	Coffee.	Нау	Gathered.	Bana	Pine	Orange
SOUTHERN. West of Main Range—continued.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Cwt.	Lb.	Tons.	Lb.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.
Roma	8,327				2,986			8 3	34	410							87	1,084,619			11,332
St. George Stanthorpe	1.477	416			1,717			103	4	33					30		50 220	13,770 18,340			4,600
Surat								6	2	2							3	2,200 3,640			100
Tambo	1,732				8,374			4		339					2,747		40				
Thargomindah	134,977	1,234	5,968	1,129	201,391	1,378		8 337	2 19	3 1,813				1			7,523	14,200 490,071	30		7,370 75,703
Warwick	226,565	360	8,748	3,775	227,483	70		1,165	5	2,740							5,890	276,730			2,120
Windorah, part of Yeulba	3,840				1,765			9	49	72							62	11,540			
Total West	581,218	3,384	23,615	7,195	827,931	1,869		3,434	141	10,733				1	3,261		21,419	2,310,838	30		131,184
Total S. Div	606.778	4,003	26,917	7,923	2,020,966	3,784	661	15,217	14,609	26,956		37,188	75,992	6,112	3,261	7,648	65,808	3,934,351	2,764,330	358,631	941,720
10000 0, 111	000.770	2,000	20,027	7,020	2,020,000											,,					
CENTRAL. East of Main Range.																					
Banana				•••	680			6	80	42							5 5	7,700			2,790
Clermont Emerald	180	,			230			13	26	42							39	16,680			8,474
Gladstone					6,769			84	. 75	19 1				2			333	2,050 1,200	1,500	1,295	12,900 800
Mackay (Nebo collec- tion)																					
Mount Morgan Rockhampton	12	8		25	162 7,597			2 174	33 610	15 427		•				2,020	27 3,063	2,500 63,341	19,763	302 3,020	800 48,831
Rockhampton St. Lawrence					334		60	22	23	20						784	29	2,314	830	260	600
Springsure					1,477				16	38							17	5,680			600
Total East	192	8		25	17,269		60	301	863	604				2		2,804	3,518	101,495	22,093	4,877	75,795
West of Main Range.			S .				THE PERSON NAMED IN	-													
Alpha																					
Aramac Barcaldine	32				220			1	3	5							102	8,960			350
Blackall					30			14		1							7	12,400			Nil
Boulia Diamantina, part of																					
Isisford								5	1	2								4,620			340
Longreach Muttaburra								14	6	3							2	7.240			520
Windorah, part of								16	" 1	2 3		1						1,072 6,970			1.410
					250			51	11	16							111	41,262			2,620
Total West	32			25			60	352	874	620		672	1,876			2,804	3,629	142,757	22,093	4,877	78,415
Total Central Division	224	8		25	17,519		60	004	0/4	020		0/2	1,070			2,004	5,029	1 12,707	22,093	4,877	78,410
		1	1	1		1		1			1	1									1

Table No. XI .- continued.

RETURN showing the Gross Produce of Principal Crops raised in the several Petty Sessions Districts of the Colony of Queensland during the Year ended 31st December, 1898—continued.

										QUANT	TITY OF I	PRODUCE.									
PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS.			(GRAIN CROF	es,			POTA	TOES.			SUGAR	-CANE.		f).		Kinds.)	VINES.	-		
			Bai	rley.						cins.				root.	69		(All F		ž.	ples.	33
	Wheat.	Oats.	Malting.	Other.	Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.	Pumpkins	Cotton.	Sugar- Cane Crushed.	Sugar.	Arrowroot.	Tobacco (Cured L	Coffee.	* Hay	Grapes Gathered.	Bananas.	Pineapple	Orange
and the part of the	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Cwt.		Tons.	Lb.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.
NORTHERN. East of Coast Range.																					
Ayr Bowen				.,.	6,340 4.132			18 100	561 205	16									2,340		550
Cardwell					72,008		33,540	62	882	70 79						40,670	$\frac{1}{25}$	400 100	27,700 37,771,462	1,853 72,878	88,106 196,756
Cook		36			341 6,182		1,456		89 440	4 90						150			1,930	306	16,326
Douglas					2,373		1,653	11	84	12	50					3,040 Nil.	7 8		126,790 8,850	3,128 554	61,420 56,400
Mackay (less Nebo					4,052 2,604		420	26 34	576 394	5 14						Nil.	72	2.500	50,520 8,528	1,064	2,650 4,588
Mareeba					3,425			22	36							MII.		2,500		80	
Mourilyan					1,825			30	262	9 5						2,240	24		2,870 $5,692,100$	4,420	100 3,500
Townsville					1,051		18	1 229	4 82	4 74					4		59	1,630	3,785 $12,652$	359 2.046	140 19,967
Total East		36			104,323		37,087	537	3,615	382	50				4	46,100	196	4,630	43,709,527	86,688	450,503
																		2,000	23,700,021		100,000
West of Coast Range. Burke																					
Camooweal								3	6	1											
Cape River								2	15	6								111			
Charters Towers					40			14	172	78					6			4,740 11,200	200	100 2,240	4,660 25,840
Oroydon					496			10	4	2								580		2,230	490
Etheridge					5,051			15 31	166 69	43 41					1			300	12,010	1,115	1,470
Hughenden	10				94,272		325	147	318	114				2	4	Nil.	534	7,500	3,250 31,730	1,300	9,450
Norman					500 3,450			55	18 48	32 56					0		8	10,100	150	7,136	7,136
Palmer Ravenswood					2,394	90		1	51	4								•	800 780	60 420	400 4,900
Thornborough					3,460			16 11	60 44	26										50	285
Total West	10				109,663	90	325	307	971	412				2	11	Nil.	602	34,480	2,220 51,140	95	1,800
Total N. Div.	10	36	· /		213,996	90	37,412	844	4,586	794	50	44,531	85,866		15	46,100	798	39,110			56,831
Grand Total, 1898 ,, ,, 1897	607,012 1,009,293	4,047 31,496	26,917 49,4	7,948	2,252,481 2,803,172	3,874 8,329	38,133 2,990	16,413 18,520	20,069	23,370	50	82,391	163,734	6,116	3,276	56,552	70,235	4,116,218	43,760,667	99,244	1,527,469
Increase in 1898							35,143	18,520	2,603		19,977	16,959	97,916 65,818	2,888	5,703	81,614	94,339	4,822,991	16,494,604	351,524	1,628,176
Decrease in 1898	402,281	27,449	14,6	15	550,691	4,455		2,107			19,927	10,5.19		3,228	2,427	25,062	24,104	706,773	30,052,486	111,228	100,707

^{*} For details of Hay, vide Table X. in body of Report.

⁺ Not specially collected prior to 1898.

Table No. XII
Showing the Total Extent of Land under Cultivation, and the Area under each Description of Crop—Return for Ten Years.

	Land tion.		Land													AREA	UNI	DER E.	ACH DE	ESCRIPTI	ON O	F CRO	P.											
Wear.	nt of I	low.	4			(GRAIN CR	ROPS.			POTA	TOES.	23.83	ė				.				HAY C	ROPS.			e and Green ge.		VINES.			38.		Сгорв.	and
a ear.	Total Extenunder Cu	Land in Fallo	Total Extent Cunder Crop.	Wheat	. Oats		other.	Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.	Cotton.	Sugar-Can	Arrowroot	Tobacco.	Coffee.	Pumpkins	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Lucerne.	Pani- cum.	Other.	1 4 4	For Wine-	For Table Use.	Unpro-	Bananas.	Pineapple	Oranges.	Other Cr	Gardens and Orchards.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1889 1890 1891 1892 1893	247,073 239,618 258,004 260,828 252,075 284,552	14,625 15.375 13,097 8,826	232,643 224,993 242,629 247,731 243,249 274,982	8,459 10,390 19,306 31,742 28,993 28,997	411 715 591 606		1,254 584 739 385 495 1,418	97,698 99,400 101,598 92,172 93,556 103,671	169 538 360 496 283	249 300 457 1,113 789 650	4,484 6,270 9,173 8,493 8,306 10,523	2,701 2,724 2,805 2,964 2,997 2,775	1 16 90 717 191 100	49,741 50,922 50,948 55,520 59,251 71,818	210 276 237 222 192 282	266 540 790 318 475 915			7,326 1,610 1,082 1,423 2,417 4,643	12,717 8,913 10,212 9,065 9,943 10,993	544 258 224 129 236 195	464 313 319	22,848 18,424 17,678 13,249 8,443 10,228	1,981 1,652 1,287 1,240 1,025 1,490	201 249 172 95 128 160	10,120 9,546 10,760 14,690 13,336 12,029		791 940 1,022 880 975 1,062	317 351 285 170 380 320	3,282 3,890 3,897 3,059 2,423 3,075	628 721 1,138 1,035 803 819	1,194 1,234 1,423 1,724 1,630 1,672	1,700 2,088 2,072 1,694 1,320 1,434	2,526 2,425 3,300 3,359 2,885 3,029
1895 1896 1897 1898	299,278 336,775 386,259 409,287		285,319 322,678 371,857 363,254	27,090 35,831 59,875 46,219	922 1,881 1,834		721 1,122 2,077	100,481 115,715 109,721 102,835	470	716 600 445 863	9,240 7,672 8,197 7,961	2,736 3,131 3,581 3,696	494 280 48 1	77,247 83,093 98,641 111, 012	194 309 391 455	1,061 994 755 617	138 311	 a7,604	1,344 1,845 5,898 2,664	9,763 11,565 14,002 9,358	221 282 291 152	410 427 702 483	14,315 17,892 23,362 20,095	2,411 3,673 3,791 2,411	145 80 174 100	19,552 19,509 19,903 26,980	1,1	782* 842 881 727	239 178 286 293	3,916 4,477 4,828 5,264	847 823 909 1,130	1,900 1,791 2,196 2,272	4,121 3,875 3,410 1,615	3,189 3,308 3,878 3,501

a Not specially returned prior to 1898.

* These can no longer be kept separate.

Table No. XIII.

Showing the Gross Produce of Principal Crops raised in the Colony of Queensland-Return for Ten Years.

													QUANT	ITY O	F PRO	DUCE	•											1, 70
			- G1	RAIN CRO	PS.			atoes.	toes.		SUGAR-0	CANE.	oot cial).	Jured						нач.				VINES			vi vi	
-	Wheat.	Oats.	Malt-ing.	other.	Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English Pot	Sweet Potatoe	Cotton.	Sugar- Cane Crushed.	Sugar.	Arrowro (Commerci	Tobacco (C Leaf).	Coffee.	*Pumpkins.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Sow Lucerne.		Other Sown Grasses.	Wine Made.	Grapes for Table Use.	Bananas.	Pineapple	Oranges.
889 890 891 892 893 894	Bshls. 134,335 207,990 392,309 462,583 413,094 545,185	Bshls. 14,561 8,967 16,669 12,965 12,095 30,463	Bshls.	Bshls. 26,630 12,673 21,302 6,969 8,396 37,824	Bshls. 1,743,051 2,373,803 3,077,915 2,333,553 1,824,108 2,684,925	Bshls. * 2,672 12,434 8,001 9,479 5,251	Bshls. 4,121 10,553 21,461 33,380 32,043 24,866	25,018 20,498 17,165	Tons. 15,239 15,698 15,657 16,168 12,640 14,203	Lb. 7 5,315 48,746 212,370 29,353 †54,801	Acres. 29,438 40,208 36,821 40,572 43,670 49,839	Tons. 40,169 68,924 51,219 61,368 76,146 91,712	Lb. 583,988 712,144 682,252 576,738 448,737 534,687	Cwt. 2,531 2,392 7,704 3,808 4,577 9,571	Lb	Tons	Tons. 14,333 2,646 1,783 2,177 2,820 6,362	Tons. 29,093 14,219 18,832 16,844 17,831 20,300	Tons. 1,691 414 672 225 452 336	Tons 867 497 617	Tons. 38,968 29,622 34,552 31,147 18,734 25,236	Tons. 3,734 2,857 2,659 2,465 1,715 2,615	Tons. 353 358 344 154 304 230	Gallons. 164,626 189,274 168,526 193,327 101,528 176,497 Total Wine made	Lb. 1,967,667 2,404,863 2,619,337 2,267,087 2,081,854 3,160,580	Dozens. 4,993,517 22,002,092 11,644,769 14,277,663 10,591,306 8,928,025	227,785 263,349 543,415 663,803 343,773	560,5 913,7 1,090,8 1,689,4 2,663,2
895 896 897	123,630 601,254 1,009,293 607,012	10,887 32,181 31,496 4 047	*26.917	7,756 19,340 49,840 7,948	2,391,378 3,065,333 2,803,172 2,252,481	4,169 7,449 8,329 3,874	19,245 20,528 12,990 39,133	18,520	14,322 17,466	†269,110 †141,032 †19,977 †50	55,771 66,640 65,432 82,391	86,255 100,774 97,916 163,734	Tons. 1,289 2,603 2,888 6,116	7,511 8,629 5,703	* 14,060 9,707 81,614 56,552		1,344 1,689 7,820 2,424	12,498 17,836 24,719 16,159	372 501 548 249	717 1,391	30,835 41,799 52,827 46,213	4,662 7,017 6,749 4,108	226 136 285 2 11	from a portion of the Grapes returned in the adjoining column. Gallons. 238,208 170,733 207,945 134,334	Lb. 4.254,795 5,122,531 4,822,991 4,116,218	14,860,386 17,059,124 16,494,604 46,547,090	313,835 351,524	1,348,

* Not specially returned in previous years.

† Unginned.

000

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS—RETURN FOR TEN YEARS.

Table No. XIV.

			BAR	LEY.					toes.		cres l).	cial)								so'	WN GRASS	ES.		1		**	
Year.	Wheat Grain.	Oats Grain.	Malting.	Other.	Maize.	Rye Grain.	1 Rice.	English Potatoes	Sweet Pots	Cotton.	Sugar (on A	Arrowroot (Commer	(Cured Leaf).	Coffee.	Pumpkins	Wheat (Hay).	Oats (Hay).	Barley (Hay).	Rye (Hay).	Lucerne (Hay).	Panicum (Hay).	Other Sown Grasses (Hay).	Wine.	Grapes for Table Use.	Bananas,	Pineapple	Oranges.
1888	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels. 37.41	Tons. 1.90	Tons. 5.39	Lb.	Tons. 1.07	Lb. 1,711	Cwt. 11.53	Lb.	Tons.	Ton:. 1.36	Tons. 1.03	Tons. 0.55	Tons.	Tons. 1.73	Tons. 1.69	Tons. 1.80	Gallons. 240·40	Lb. 2,206	Doz. 2,847	Doz. 323	Doz. 695 330
1889 1890 1891	20.02	19·41 21·82 23·31		21·24 21·70 28·83	17.84 23.88 30.30	 15.81 23.11	8.81 22.55 46.96	2·38 2·09 2·73	5.64 5.76 5.58	*7 *332 *542	1.36 1.69 1.39	2,781 2,580 2,879	9·52 4·43 9·75			1.96 1.64 1.65	2·29 1·60 1·85	3·11 1·60 3·00		1·71 1·61 1·96	1.88 1.73 2.07	1.76 1.44 2.00	251·34 274·31 247·47	2,487 2,547 2,562	1,521 5,656 2,988	363 365 478	740 767
1892 1893	14·57 14·25	21.94		18·10 16·96	25·32 19·50	22·23 19·11	29·99 40·61	2·41 2·07	5·45 4·22	*296 *154	1.51 1.74	2,598 2,337	11.97 9.64			1·53 1·17	1.86 1.79	1·74 1·92	1.87 1.59	2·35 2·22	1.99 1.67	1.62 2.38	225·32 157·41	2,576 2,135 2,976	4,667 4,371 2,903	641 428 838	980 1,634 1,225
1894	18.80	20.62		26.67	25.90	18.55	38.26	2.68	5.12	548	1.84	1,896 (Tubers.)	10.46			1.37	1.85	1.72	1.93	2.47	1.76	1.44	291.73 ‡ Gra		2,303	000	1,220
1895 1896		11·81 17·10		10·76 17·24	23·80 26·49	20·64 21·59	26·88 34·21	2·06 2·40	5·20 4·57	†545 †504	1·55 1·51	Tons. 6.65 8.42	7·08 8·68	234		1.06	1·28 1·54	1.68 1.78	2·30 1·68	2·15 2·34	1·93 1·91	1:56	2,3 2,7 2,5	87 80	3,795 3,810 3,416	445 381 387	1,050 753 741
1897 1898	16:86 13:13	17·17 14·93	13.78	8·02	25·55 21·90	17·72 12·96	29·19 44·19	2.26	4·88 5·43	†416 †50	1·50 1·99	7·39 13·44	7·55 5·31	262 131	3.07	1·33 0·91	1·77 1·73	1.88 1.64	1·98 1·80	2·26 2·30	1·78 1·70	2.11	2,3		8,843	410	672

· Ginned

† Unginned.

‡ The manufacture of wine by the purchasers of the grapes and not the growers has now attained such proportions that the returns can no longer be kept distinct.

OTHER CROPS.

SHOWING the PRODUCE Obtained during the Year 1898 from "OTHER CROPS," details of which are not included in the GENERAL TABLE. Table No. XV.

Total Produce	West of Main Range	East of Main Range	West of Main Range orthern—	East of Main Range	West of Main Range entral—	East of Main Range	outh—	Total Area	West of Main Range	East of Main Range	West of Main Range orthern-	East of Main Range	West of Main Range	East of Main Range		PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICT.	
60,948	1,000	:	:	:	59,688	260	Dozens.	157	1	:	:	:	154	12	Acres.	Apples.	
13,776	:	:	:	:	13,776	:	Dozens.	12	:	:	:	:	12	:	Acres.	Apricots.	
Nil	:	:	:	:	IIN	:	Bushels.	00	:	:	:	:	00	:	Acres.	Cherries.	
200	:	200	:	:	:	:	Dozens.	7	:	7	:	:	:	:	Acres.	Cocoanuts.	
3,561	31	620	:	:	:	2,910	Dozens.	20	1	150	:	:	:	17	Acres.	Custard Apples.	
12		:	:	:	: 1	12	Dozens.	1 :	, :	:	:	:	:	:	Acres.	Figs.	
12,398			:	:	:	12,398	Quarts.	36	:	:	:	:	!	36	Acres.	Gooseberries.	
189	189	:	:	:	:	:	Dozens.	н	1	:	:	:	:	:	Acres.	Guavas.	
18,599 3,190 266,444	1,070	8,100	:	840	1,277	7,312	Dozens.	ಜ	లు	00	:	co	6	13	Acres.	Lemons.	
3,190	90	3,100	:	:	:	:	Dozens.	9	1	00	:	:	:	:	Acres.	Limes.	OTHE
266,		223,849	:	27,243	:	10,	Dozens,	12							Acres.	Mangoes	OTHER FRUITS.
	4,360 2	849		243	•	10,992 18	DOZUIIS.	214	#	99		61		50	Acres.	Mangoes.	DITS.
20,161 50	2,920	450	:	638	444 50	15,709.	Dozens.	170	19 .	4	:	9	10	128	Acres.	Melons,	
0 20,190		:	:	:		20,190	Dozens.			:	:	:	1		Acres.	Nectarines. Passion Fruit.	
90 49								18						18	1101001		
49,467 1	:		:	600	40,980	7,887	Dozens.	39	:	:	:	1	31	7	Acres.	Peaches.	
16,278	672	14,000	10	:	:	1,596	Lb.	H	1	7	1	:	:	22	Acres.	Pea Nuts.	
30	% į	:	:	:	30	:	Dozens.	-	:	:	:	:	1	:	Acres.	Pears.	
3,892	:	:	:	:	:	3,892	Dozens.	18	:	:	:	:	:	18	Acres.	Persimmons.	
5,32	:	;	:	:	548	4,775	Bushels.	40	:	:	:	:	22	18	Acres.	Plums.	
5,323 83,306	:	co				5 82,874	Quarts.					:			Acres.	Strawberries.	
06 1,084		392 .			40 3		Bushels.	75 1					1	73	Acres.	Beans,	
84 111	6,	- 1	•	8 1	346 10,	730 91,8		11	•	:	:	1	22	00			
642	,278	562	43	,638	,531	,590	Dozens.	197	34	7	Н	10	45	100	Acres.	Cabbages.	
13,796 510	607	:	:	:	5,422	7,767	Dozens.	00	1	:	:	:	2	Ot	Acres.	Carrots.	
	:	:	:	:	475	35	Dozens.	ω	:	:	:		120	1	Acres.	Cauliflowers.	OTI
36,326 17	:	:	:	:	825	35,501	Dozens.	105	:	:	:	:	ಲ	102	Acres.	Cucumbers.	OTHER VEGETABLES.
617 2	:	:	:	:	2 1	15	Tons.	6		:	:	:	Н	Ot	Acres.	Marrows.	EGETA
2,077	9	:	1	40	,315	713	Cwt.	78	22	:	:	1	34	41	Acres.	Onions.	BLES
1,071 531	:	:	:	:	4	1,067 5	Bushels.	36 6		:	:	:	1	35 6	Acres.	Peas.	
31 3,953		1	4	2 1	:	529 3,893	Cwt.	63 8		•		1		62 8	Acres.	Swede Turnips.	
53 1,2		10	40	10 .	2	1000	Cwt.	87		1		1		83	Acres.	Turnips.	
1.219 10		10	:		282	937	Tons.	21 1		1	:		2	19	Acres.	Yams and Taro.	
5 5 3		5 25	:	:	28	:	Cwt. Bushels.	OT CT	:	70	:	:	:	:	Acres.	Annatto. Kaffir Corn.	
3 2,982	:	:	: 00	:	:	2,898	Lb.	9 7		2 ::	2	:	7	:	Acres.	Broom Millet.	
82 4,070	:			. 150	. 1,120	98 2,240	Lb.				:				Acres.	Broom Millett	OT
70	•	560	:	50	20	40	Bushels.	14		1	•	1	10	120	Acres.	Seed. Canary Seed.	HER .
22	:	22	:	:	:	:	Tons.	7	:	7	:	:	:	:	Acres.	Cassava, Manioc, or Tapioca.	MISCE
76 8	:	1 3	:	:	:	75	Tons.	16	:	1	:	:	:	15	Acres.	Chicory.	LLAN
848	:	380	:	10 .	388	70	Bushels.	28	:	Ot .		120	19	12	Acres.	Cow Pea.	EOUS
:	:	:	:	:	15	:	Lb.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Acres.	Ginger.	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.
12,185	:	:	:	:	12,185	:	Lb.	32	:	:	:	:	32	:	Acres.	Lucerne for Seed.	
122	:	;	:	:	51	71	Tons.	11	:	:	:	:	4	7	Acres.	Mangel Wurzel.	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Bushels.	:	i	:	:	:	:	:	Acres.	Panicum for Seed.	
: 1			:	:	:	:	Bushels.	: 1	:	:	:			:	Acres.	Rosellas.	

SUGAR RETURNS, 1898.

Table XVI.

District.	Area for Plants.	Area Stand Over or Unproductive.	Area Crushed for Sugar.	Total Area for Sugar.	Weight of Cane.	Sugar.	Molasses.
. Southern.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Gallons.
Bundaberg and Gin Gin	 183	3,977	21,390	25,550	436,272	43,099	905,908
Childers, Maryborough, an	77	4,501	12,073	16,651	279,964	26,888	765,003
Logan	8	135	1,392	1,535	27,101	2,113	84,500
Marburg and Rosewood	5	118	815	938	13,920	1,250	
Maroochy and Gympie	 7	465	710	1,182	11,630	1,343	37,075
Nerang	 5	75	808	888	12,715	1,299	51,500
Total Southern	 285	9,271	37,188	46,744	781,602	75,992	1,843,986
Central.							
Rockhampton	 9	252	672	933	18,034	1,876	60,000
Northern.							
Ayr	 124	2,486	5,208	7,818	113,203	12,460	53,800
Bowen	 35	707	890	1,632	12,344	1,470	
Cairns and Douglas	 73	2,481	5,547	8,101	131,272	14,740	416,000
Ingham and Mourilyan	 331	4,026	11,536	15,893	209,438	25,416	807,500
Mackay	 456	8,085	21,350	29,891	276,197	31,780	817,000
Total Northern	 1,019	17,785	44,531	63,335	742,454	85,866	2,094,300
Total Colony	 1,313	27,308	82,391	111,012	1,542,090	163,734	3,998,286

N.B.—The molasses shown above is far short of the quantity produced, but may be taken as the quantity conserved and utilised. Many mills allow this product to run to waste.

 $Price\ 1s.\ 5d.]$

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